RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 177 BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	21 July	29 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug
*AWA MARU	3028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor Yuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru	I. Kavasaki	5,803	11 July	23 July
*Celebes Maru	G. Gotoh	5,863	29 "	12 Aug.
*Indus Maru	T. Shimasaki	4,366	1 Aug.	15 "
*Honolulu Maru	—	5,751	8 "	22 "
Borneo Maru	..	5,804	3 "	6 Sep

* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22197

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
31 July	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 "	CHINA		7,952
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR		8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 "	MALOJA*		20,837
23 "	KANPURA		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 "	RANCHI		16,650
27 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10 941
29 "	RANCHI		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20 837
12 "	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
12 "	RANPURA		16,585
19 "	RAZMAK†‡		10,602
23 "	CHINA‖		7,952
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 "	RANCHI		16,650
16 "	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 "	MOOLTANx		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates —
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £16.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA	8 975
12th August	MANTOLA	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th "	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
25th "	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th "	NARKUNDA	Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th July	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
30th "	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA	East & South Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

The Eastern Bank, Limited

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds	F 43,196,861 = £ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY: (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agent, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD, (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),

HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road. BOMBAY. *BRANCH:*— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction, Girgaum.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S.S. RAO, CHARAK PHARMACY & SURGERY, Parel.
A 3547

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced and competent GENERAL MANAGER to incorporate and manage a limited concern for the sale of "O S S A", THE LATEST PERFECTION IN SEWING MACHINES, in the important towns of India; in Cash and Hire Purchase system. Also some Managers and Canvassers as well as Local Agents who can invest Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 against a guaranteed profit of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply to MIHRUDDIN & CO., Sole Agents for India, AMRITSAR.
A R3542

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle",
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NI PLUS ULTRA.—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Cheapest and Best Petrol, Motor Oils, Greases, Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Lubricating Oils, Crude Oils, Gin Sundries, etc. Apply Post Box No. 3090, Bombay, No. 3.
T R3525

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3539

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyeo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3509

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26991

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

7 VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS on the West side of Parel Road, between Dharamsi Street and 1st Cooper Street, are now available for building purposes, and will be let on 999 years' leases.

The areas of these plots vary from 159 square yards to 570 square yards.

As several offers have been already received intending applicants should apply for particulars to the undersigned before the 10th August, 1926.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Estate Agent.
27019

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1926.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1926.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th July to 7th August, 1926, both days inclusive.
27031

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of JETHABHAI MALSEY, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MULJI JETHABHAI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 21st day of July, 1926.
Messrs. MADGAVKAR & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL TWENTY-THREE MILES SWIM

FROM CHINSURAH TO KOOMARTULI GHAT.

(Registered with the Calcutta Swimming and Sports Association).

SECOND ANNUAL COMPETITION 1926 TO BE HELD IN THE RIVER HUGHLI ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1926.

Entry Fee Rs. 5 and for Soldiers only Rs. 2/8

Entry closes on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, 1926.

A Challenge Cup, four running trophies, several gold and silver medals and prizes.

For particulars apply to:

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEA, M.A., B.L.
General Secretary,
at No. 38, Kasi Mitter Ghat Street,
Bagbazar, Calcutta,
(Phone No. 541 Burra Bazar).
26996

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO GOVINDRAO VASUDEV, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, casement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khetwady 6th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2129, New No. 2229, Old Survey No. 759 and New Survey No. 5450, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1961 and Street No. 28-30, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the 6th Khetwadi Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Hormusji Singara, on or towards the North by the property of Vithoba Kanoba and on or towards the South by the property of Anandrao Govindrao.

SECOND:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khetwady 6th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2129, New No. 2230, Old Survey No. 760, New Survey No. 5451, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1960 and Street No. 24-26, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwady 6th Lane, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Pandurang Ramji and on or towards the South by the property of Maganlal Ghellabhai.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1926.
MANILAL, KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27029

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AMERICAN SAFE, STEEL FILING CABINET, "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr. Official Liquidator of "The Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd." (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction This Day, Tuesday, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shapur House' Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, opposite the Hongkong Bank a lot of Office Furniture, etc.

Consisting of writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, one American Steel Safe, Steel Filing Cabinet, "Underwood" Typewriter, large glass panel partition with doors, teakwood cupboards, Bookstands, Copying Press, Electric ceiling fan, etc., etc.

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Tokersey Jivraj and others and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Bai Ramabai widow of Khimji Devji and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of August, 1923 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Road Estate belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Argyle Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 401 8/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and Cadastral Survey No. 99, Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 4791, Street Nos. 98 to 106, and bounded on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupation of Bai Gangabai widow of Cooverji Doongersey, and Lakhmibai widow of Mohanji Doongersey, on or towards the North by other land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupation of the Trustees of the late Gopalji Visram and on or towards the South by Musjid Bridge Street North.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at their Office, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
80, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON EAST SIDE OF DADAR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1921, and made between Peermahomed Hasham of the one part and Jumabhai Shariff and Sons of the other part and Transfer of Mortgage dated the 15th day of September, 1924, and made between Musabhai Jumabhai Shariff and Shariffbhai Jumabhai Shariff, carrying on business under the name and style of Jumabhai Shariff and Sons of the one part and Mahomedbhai Ibrahimbhai M. Rawji of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate, lying and being on the East side of Dadar Road, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2874·67 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 209, 577, 578, 582 and 582, and New Nos. 13052, 13054 and A/13054 and New Survey Nos. 1/2019, 1/2020 and 3-4/2020, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 785-787 and 793, Street Nos. 145-147 and 153, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Madhaodas Gokaldas Pasta, on or towards the East partly by the property of Aditwar Harkooji Govand, on or towards the South by the property of Dharamsey Pursotam and on or towards the West by Dadar Road and Cadastral Survey No. 75 of Dadar Naigaum Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen.

"The Beautiful and Damned"

WITH

MARIE PREVOST

An up-to-the minute presentation of a dramatic phase of modern life that has hitherto been neglected.

(7 Reels.)

"DARK HORSES"

Starring

STEVE DONOGHUE

The world's most famous jockey in the most exciting race yet filmed. A British film which received the unanimous praise of the press.

(3 Reels.)

TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

From SATURDAY 31st July.

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN"

Pathe's newest most formidable Super-SERIAL in 10 Chapters, 20 Reels.

FIRST WEEK: 4 Chapters, 8 Reels

A moving Tale of Romance & Daring!

Also a great Comic Drama

"Little Robinson's Corkscrew"

USUAL PRICES TIME

CROWN CINEMA.

Marble Theatre. - - - Sandhurst Road

A Revolver will be given free to Box & Balcony Ticket Holders. No License needed.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

Shaurashtra Ltd.'s

COMIC DRAMA

KALABAJ ASHAK

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Sell it to the Nation through the

FORWARD

India's Biggest Nationalist Daily

Your Opportunity - - - - - - -

Circulation very wide

Readers—the buying class.

Our Offer - - - - - - -

Planning the campaign.
Designing & writing ads.

Specimen copy and full Particulars from

Advertisement Manager,
19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON—ACTIVE.

SIMLA, July 26.

The monsoon continues active over the whole country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, and Madras Coast North; while a few falls have occurred in North West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and South East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein two; Rangoon one and a half; Bassen three; Diamond Island four; Myitkyini one and a half; Balasore one; Ranchi one and a half; Daltonsi two; Purnea one and a half; Gaya one; Mussooree one and a half; Lahore one; Sialkot four; Rawalpindi three; Simla one and a half; Dalhousie three; Murree two; Kotah, Udaipur one and a half; Surat and Neemuch three; Akola one and a half; Amraoti and Hoshangabad two; Seoni one; Pach Marhi three; Bombay and Calicut two; Poona one and a half; Nizambad one; Hanamkonda two; Coconada three; and Mercara four.

Forecast:—Extension into South West Punjab and Kashmir and in Gujarat and North West Frontier.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 26.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 26	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	2 24	35 51	22 91	35 22
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	5 20	50 10	24 60	38 0
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	2 48	48 38	25 48	36 56
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 26th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.547 inches (·137 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.509 inches (·114 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —·031 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.9 degrees (0.5 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 88 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 20 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 237 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 2·24 inches
Total rainfall during the month 29.32 "
" " " year 38·60 "
Weather remarks:— Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th July 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 3.00" of rain and Lahore 1.10". Skies are clear over the southwest and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual except in the former area. Minimum temperature was below normal in the region of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.24" of rain. Jhansi 0.48", Cawnpore 0.49" and Allahabad 0.56". Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the western parts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Mainpuri and the minimum alone at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.34" of rain and Mount Abu 0.15". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and in defect at Jacobabad. Maximum temperature was above normal in lower Sind and central Rajputana, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.24" of rain, Deesa 0.28" Surat 3.15", Neemuch 2.61" and Indore 0.60". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa and lower at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.31" of rain, Hoshangabad 1.75", Akola 1.27", Amraoti 2.05" and Khandwa and Chanda each 0.20". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal except at Jubbulpore, where it is in slight excess. Temperature was normal throughout the province.

The Konkan, Bombay has had 2.24" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.11", Marmagao 0.39" and Karwar 0.22". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 83deg.9 (1 deg below normal) and a minimum of 77deg.4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Poona reports 1.37" of rain, Belgaum 0.51" Aurangabad 0.42" and Nizamabad 0.90". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except at Poona, where it is in slight excess. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active and has again caused widespread rain. The feeble depression is now over central India and has stimulated the flow of moist air into northern India from the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.19", Calicut 1.79", Cochin 1.14" and Trivandrum 0.91".

Forecast.—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th July 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is generally active over the whole country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Bassein one inch; Diamond Island four; Toungoo two; Akyab one and a half; Bhamo three; Sibsagar two; Tezpur one and a half; Saugor Island, Balasore, Hukitala three; Sambalpur two; Nava Dumka one and a half, Lucknow one, Simla two; Dalhousie one and a half; Nowgong one; Pachmarhi two; Chitaldrug one; Mercera one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MON. THE 26TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
	Past				
Baluchistan					
Quetta	—	0	6.66	—0.66	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	1.38	2.09	—0.71	7.20
Rawalpindi	3 00	6.77	8.46	+1.31	34.77
Lahore	1 10	2.73	6.23	—3.50	19.68
Hissar	..	4.22	4.79	—0.57	14.47
Ambala	0.17	10.50	9.35	+1.15	30.49
Delhi	0 13	6.72	9.51	—2.79	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0 24	6.	10.03	—3.78	26.90
Mainpur	0.16	3 25	8.79	—5.04	27.07
Jhansi	0.48	4.75	13.85	—9.64	36.17
Cawnpore	0.49	12.21	12.48	—0.34	35.98
Allahabad	0.56	4.14	14.75	—9.89	29.06
Sind—		85			
Jacobabad	..	0	0.93	—0.55	3.82
Karachi	..	0 43	5.23	—2.53	7.56
Rajputana—		38			
Bikaner	—	2	3.98	—0.99	11.79
Ajmer	0.12	4.99	7.78	—3.04	20.65
Jaipur	0 01	4.24	8.88	—4.10	24.21
Kotah	1 34	5.78	11.11	—5.74	28.23
Mount Abu	0 45	15.37	22.49	—7.20	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	4	7.24	—2.92	14.35
Dwaraka	..	11.32	9.88	11.44	13.52
Veraval	0.95	10.32		—2.56	18.80
Rajkot	..	92	13.58		26.29
Bhavnagar	..	8		—1.23	21.20
para	0 24	20.25	0.48	—1.78	40.94
Surat	3 15	14.93	2.71	+12.22	28.83
Ahmedabad	0 12	15.42	4.20	+11.22	24.70
Deesa	0 28	4.95	9.61	—4.66	
Central India W.					
Neemuch	2 61	12.21	1.74	+10.47	29.10
Indore	0 60	9.50	4.17	+5.33	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0 31	12.89	1.90	+10.99	55.11
Saugor	..	12.51	4.03	+8.48	44.95
Hoshangabad	1 75	17.09	8.98	+8.11	48.83
Khandwa	0 20	14.60	2.93	+11.67	29.63
Akola	1 27	13.38	3.47	+9.91	31.35
Amraoti	2 05	18.96	4.00	+14.96	33.05
Nagpur	..	0.08	0.76	—0.68	48.97
Chanda	0 20	3.11	1.83	+1.28	51.90
Raipur	..	5.85	1.52	—8.7	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	2.24	5.51	10 23	—4.72	70.63
Ratnagiri	1.11	47.4	10. 1	+37.3	99.98
Mormugao	0.55	3.71	6.05	—2.34	94.90
Karwar 23rd.	0 22	2.50	6.39	—3.89	120.12
Bombay Deccan			0 29		
Malegaon	..	6.13	8.45	—2.32	22.25
Ahmednagar	..	9.29	8.03	+1.26	22.80
Poona	1 37	9.40	10.68	—1.28	27.11
Sholapur	0 02	6.66	8.43	—1.77	23.80
Bijapur	0 04	2 95	5.21	—2.26	20.30
Belgaum	0 51	10.51	1.75	+8.76	30.19
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0 42	12.55	10.89	+1.66	27.50
Nizamabad					
Indur	0.90	7.36	14.03	—6.67	40.0.
Hyderabad	..	4.40	10.13	—5.73	32.5
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.19	53.12	69.00	—15.88	125.68
Calicut	1.79	99 35	69.82	+29.47	147.10
Cochin	1.14	53.57	48.22	+5.25	114.51
Trivandrum	0.91	17.09	19.77	—2.68	64.91
Ceylon- Colombo	0 29	22.09	12.40	+9.69	84.1
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0 16	8.45	16.05	—7.60	41.56
Bellary	..	5.3.	3.46	—0.16	30.93
Cuddapah	..	11 08	6.15	+4.93	41.22
Madras	..	2 00	5.12	—3.12	50.45
Bangalore	0 03	5.09	6.25	—0.66	30.84
Coimbatore	0 36	2 42	2.91	—0.49	22.30
Trichinopoly	..	3 71	2.70	+1.01	33.08
Nagapatam	..	0 39	2 84	—2 25	54.28

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 26th.

Our market is firm. It opened on last closing quotations and remained strong throughout. Mill shares are generally firm owing to good inquiry in cloth and yarn markets. There was good buyers support from bulls and bears covering made the market rise throughout the day in both the settlements.

In the miscellaneous section there was good buying orders in August as well as September settlement by good parties and decent lost of Tata Steel ordinary as well as Deferred shares changed hands in both the settlements. Hydros Trams and old Burmah remained firm.

In cash Section there was good buying order in Imperial Bank shares as well as Tata Steel Second Preference which changed hands at advancing rates.

Government Securities remained firm throughout the day.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2	77×D
Baroda	50	4	80×D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	54 4
Central	25	1½	27 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1615
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	407 8
Union	5	0 4 0	5 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	13 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	63 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	69 2
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	4 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	225
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	118
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	92 8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	97
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	85
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	104
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707 8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	74

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	180
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	240
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—9—9	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	687 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	985
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	122 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1030
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	932 8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	555
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	205
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	471 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	125
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0 4	0 5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	90
Mckenzie	100	30	320
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.	y 127
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	56
Tata Iron Debd. ..	30	..	73 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27 6
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	26

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	750
Jupiter	15	..	5
New India	25	1y	20 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	307 8
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	893 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	47 8
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	521 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	n'l	176 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	685
ED. Sassoon United O	7/8	..	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	232 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	865
Finlay	100	nil	1:0
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1575
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	171 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore Malwa United	100	12-8	376-4
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		92 8
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5300
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	19
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	82 8
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2150
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	137 8
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	295
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	483 12
Phoenix	100	10	397 8
Premier	100	..	45
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	11
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	250	7450XD
Simplex	250	..	108 12
Sir Shapurji Broac a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	488 12
Swan	100		133 12
Tata Mill O. ..	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2200
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 26

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	307-8
Bombay Dyeing	888-12	895-	888-12	893-12	
Century ..	..	371-4	377-8	376-4	371-4
Central India	..	518-12	521-4	518-2	521-4
Colaba Land	..				130
Crescent ..	..	..	..	..	176-4
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	..	857-8	865-	857-8	865
Finlay ..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Globe ..	..				25
Gokak ..	..	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	171-4
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	..	377-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	85
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	288-12	295-	288-12	295
Pearl ..	..	470	485	470	483-12
Pabany ..	..				210
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	..	397 8
Simplex ..					108-12
Swadeshi	..	..	..	..	488-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	133-12
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					203
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	180
Tram Co. Ord.					122-8
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	13-4
Central India Mihing	..	..	..	..	24-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	63-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	68-2
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	..	41-8
Tata Hydro	1026-4	1031-4	1026-4	1030	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	26-10	27-10	26 10	27-6	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	71-4	76-4	71 4	73-12	

J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Heavy Goods.—have ruled firm and values shew an increase all round. The demand has been chiefly for Hy C's, and A. Twills and a fair business has transpired in the forward positions.

For the U.K. and Continent.—E. Bags for October at Rs. 36 8.0; D. W. Flours Bags for July at Rs. 58.8.0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3 1|4lbs.) for July at Rs. 77, (5lbs.) for early August at Rs. 115.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 48; Liverpool Twills for July Rs. 52-4-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 50, for August at Rs. 51, for August|September at Rs. 51-4.0 to Rs. 50-8.0, for early October|October at Rs. 49-8-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C. Bags (2" Green) for July at Rs. 49 striped basis, (2" Blue) for August at Rs. 48-4-0 striped; Hy. C. Bags for August|September at Rs. 49, for October|March at Rs. 45 to Rs. 44-12.0 to Rs. 46 8.0, for January|March at Rs. 46; for April|June at Rs. 45, A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 55-12.0, for January|February at Rs. 53|8, (safety sewn) for November|December at Rs. 58, for Grain Sacks 5lbs. (48" x 32") for July|August at Rs. 121 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2lbs.) for July at Rs. 46|8; B. Twills for August at Rs. 48, for December at Rs. 45, for October|March, November|December and January|March at Rs. 44-8-0.

Hessians.—Since our last issue this market has ruled firm and prices have improved for all positions. There has been a small covering business for near at hand while speculators have operated to a fairly large extent for forward delivery. We close quiet.

9 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 15|6 to Rs. 16 to Rs. 15|11, for August|September at Rs. 15|5 to Rs. 15|14 to Rs. 15|9, for October|December at Rs. 14|4 to Rs. 14|12 to Rs. 14|8, for October|March at Rs. 14|4, for January|March at Rs. 13|14 to Rs. 14|4 to Rs. 14, for January|June at Rs. 13|12 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 13|14.

Cotton Parks for (3lbs.) for July at Rs. 98|8 to Rs. 102, for early August at Rs. 97 to Rs. 102, for August at Rs. 97 to Rs. 98. 11 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 19|10 to Rs. 20|2 to Rs. 19|15, for August|September at Rs. 19|6 to Rs. 20 to Rs. 19|9, for October|December at Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18|6, for January|March at Rs. 17|12 to Rs. 18|8 to Rs. 18, for January|June at Rs. 17|12.

45"|11 oz. for October|November at Rs. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 26.

S S Nenenfels, Ziesenomeyer, Hamburg.
S S Iris, Marsman, Rangoon.
Sigrun, Svensen, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.

S S Surada, Ayres, Karachi.
S S Mantola, James, Karachi.
S S Clan Keith, Haynes, Cochin.

LOADING.

July 26.

Steamer Madura for London.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Takliva for Durban.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, July 26.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 28/7, N Y Kaisha.
2 Rawalpindi, 6416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
3 Mantola, 5453, Karachi, 27/7, M M and Co.
4 Vigo 3243, Hull 21/7, J. Finlay & Co.
5 Hoogkerk, 2170, Karachi 28/7, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
6 Rajput, 3391, Rangoon 28|7. Turner Morrison and Co.
8 Mundra, 4461, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
10 Khandalla 3289 Mombasa 4/8 M M & Co.
11 Naringa 4118 Karachi, 30/7 M M & Co.
13 Wartenfels 3766, Antwerp, 28/7 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Pilsna 4829, Trieste 1/8, L T & M Italiana.
15 Nile 5260, New York 28/7, Volkart Bros.
16 Toureoing 3589 Colombo N.F. Grahams Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Keith, 3557, Galle, 27/7, James Finlay and Co.
2 Tarantia 3098 Marmagoa 28/7 Graham Trading Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 28/7, M M and Co.
6 Ozarda, 3038, N F N F, M M and Co.
7 Bamora 1878, Busrah 4/8 M M & Co.
9 Ganga 1933 Genoa 3/8 L Triestino & M I S N Cos.
10-11 Surada, 3382, Karachi, 26/7, M M and Co.
12-13 Gandara, 3190, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B City of Christiania 3031 M'Goa 28/7 F F Campbell & Co.
K Takliwa 3742, N F, N F, M M and Co.
L/M Varela, 1932, N F, N F, M M and Co.
O S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
P Zayani 2627 Busrah N.F. H S Shuabtary & Co.
Q Padma 298 M. Coast N.F. Bombay Steamship.

EXPORTS.

July 26.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—10 cwt. cardamoms, N C Bhesania & Co. 2 bdles. Pole cat skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 70 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 3 casks wet casing, Union Casing Supplying; 15 bdles Lamb skins, A A Aminoff 11 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co. Ld. 8 bales cotton, J A Begbie & Co. Ld. 23 bales cow hajes, C Rahimtoola & Sons; 4 badles sheep skins, C Rahimtoola & Sons; 280 cwt Indian chutney, F Nowroji 6 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and Shipping Agency Ld. 21 bales Goat and sheep skins, H R Rahmanbhai & Co. 1 bdle woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ld 9 bdles tackers and karakolis and Nazukchee skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 20 cwt dry ginger M Thadani & Co. 104 cwt turmene, J Dayall; 3 bdle woollen carpets H A A Karmani.

For Alexandre:—35 bales cotton grey twist, A H Diab;

For Constantinople:—47 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

For Piraeus:—13 bales cotton grey yarn, I David & Co. Ld. 32 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

S S Nile for New Yrk:—3 bales woollen rugs P National Bank Ld. 265 bales cotton waste, J M Narotamdas & Co. 22 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co.

For Philadelphia:—66 cases goat skins, Briskey Co. 80 casks goat skins M Mohammed Ali & Co.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—100 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 100 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 1000 cwt poppy seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

For Hull:—1900 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros. 10609 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Gothenburg:—4 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Union Co.

For Hamburg:—53 bales cotton waste B Meyer & Co. 8 cwt senna leaves, Thos Cook and Sons Ld. 550 bales cotton K Visram & Co. 55 bales cotton Union Cotton Co. 165 bales cotton, James Finlay & Co. Ld. 12 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, S Baldeodas. 50 bales hemp, W Latham & Co Ld.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Helsingfors:—8 cwt cardamums R S Tata & Co.

S S Ganga for Marseilles:—32 cwt bees wax, Grindlay & Co. Ld, 1000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ld.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton, S Shamji & Co. 500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ld.; 1500 cwt Linsee, Gorio Ld. 75 bales cotton Textile Products Ld.

For Catania:—500 cwt linseed Gorio Ld.

S S Madura for London:—2100 cwt. Linseed oil cakes, L Ebramji; 4000 cwt. Linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 40 cwt. Asafoctida, deevan & Co. 28 bales cotton The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ld. 1993 cwt Linseed oil cakes Joseph Travers and Sons Ld.

Fr Ghent:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—800 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 3000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hogkerk for Hamburg:—2000 cwt, ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamde;

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmohame; 1000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamed.

S S Tarantia for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, W Latham & Co. Ld.

S S Pilsna for Salonica:—25 bales Grey

For Alexandretta:—22 bales cotton grey cotton yarn. Sassoon J David & Co. Ld. twist, A H Diab. 100 bales cotton grey twist, C Ebrahim & Sons.

For Trieste:—165 bales cotton, M Amersey & Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton S Shamji & Co.

S S Toyooka Maru for Hangkong—81 cwt ivory, H Ramji & Sons.

Fr Shanghai:—2 cases Sandal wood oil, M B Kaisha Ld. C

For Kobe:—236 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co. 300 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 250 cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

S S Wartenfels from Bremen. Agents Lionel Edwards Ld.:—

From Bremen:—57 cases Padlocks 484 cases Beer, 60 cases Amoreas; 125 cases wire nails, 25 cases Hammer, 250 cases states, 14 bdles slates, 27 cases corks, 52 cases fire work, 15 cases cutlery, 13 cases Iron heel tips, 65 cases chains, 100 bags chains 250 bags Epsom salts, 100 D/bags Epsom salts 20 bag bolt and nut, 560 bags bolts and nuts, 61 cases bolts and nuts, 13 cases copper wire, 15 umbrella fittings, 24 cases brass wire, 80 cases Aluminium circles, 25 cases Iron wire 225 coils Iron wire, 100 co

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 26.

A further advance of 24 to 14 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on speculative buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 10 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The market rules very steady. In the event of unfavourable weather during next month, it would not surprise us to shortly find further reduced estimates of the crop and a consequent advance in prices. Whilst on further advances we would be disposed to take profits on "longs," we are not yet disposed to advise the "short" side, owing to the almost certainty of "scares." Any unfavourable weather during the next few weeks might easily see the next Bureau issue a forecast for a crop below 15,000,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Weather is unfavourable, more complaints of insects."

In sympathy with the further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 343½, and gradually improving to Rs. 344½ on buying by Shroffs closed steady at Rs. 344. Whilst new Broach April/May opened at Rs. 325½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 328½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and closed at the same rate. Exporters were moderate sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 328¼ and advanced to Rs. 328 3/4 on Shroffs buying and closed firm at Rs. 328¼.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 312½ and going down by a rupee on general selling went up to Rs. 315½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses, and closed at Rs. 315. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 263½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday. To-day only 100 bales Dhollera were tendered. Total tenders upto date are 4,800 bales against Broach Contracts.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	328½
Fully Good Broach July/August	346
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	264½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	315½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	309	297	285	275
M. G. S. Punjab	305	293	281	271
M. G. Oomra No. 3	346	336	321	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	371	361	346	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	361	351	336	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	364	356	348	340
M. G. Punjab/American	374	366	358	350
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	374	366	358	350

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Settlement Rates.

Bombay, July 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	328
Fully Good Broach July/August	345
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	263
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	315
Good Southern Aug/Sept.	327

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	305/15	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/55	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/15	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Hirsj F G M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Ladi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	300/305	.....
Dhagin F G M G	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 26.

In full-pressed Bales.		24-7-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..		2,91,080	2,95,806
Central India	..	27	3,76,822	3,43,026
Barsi and Nagar	..		2,22,735	2,07,184
Hyderabad-Gaorani			74,101	98,129
Berar	.. ..	64	4,75,902	5,70,367
Central Provinces	..	90	2,46,386	2,57,776
Total Comras	..	181	16,86,928	17,72,288
Dholera	..		2,80,377	3,13,856
N.W. Provinces	..		1,29,648	1,32,199
Rajputana	..		1,11,352	80,754
Sind-Punjab	..	104	2,93,642	3,64,129
Broach	.. ..		3,12,239	4,86,525
Coompta & Dharwar			1,47,902	1,99,509
Westerns-Northerns			1,01,105	1,04,739
Cocoanada	.. ..		2,984	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	1,324	62,603	34,642
Persian	.. ..		4,669	5,498
American	.. ..		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	..		76,942	62,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	3,347	3,513
Total	..	1,609	32,30,983	35,73,773

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales		1st Sept. to 24-7-26	21st July This year	Last year
Europe	.. ..	1,033	5,19,960	6,71,395
Japan & China	..	800	17,29,288	18,96,573
Coast Ports	..		22,939	21,567
Up country by Rail.			1,00,012	14,488
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..		40,605	35,880
Total	.. ..	1,833	24,12,884	26,39,903

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, July 24.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	16,168,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	285,000
East Indian Visible Supply	135,000
American Visible Supply	2,439,000
Other Visible Supply	467,000
Total Sales	23,000
East Indian Sales	400
East Indian Stock	24,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,900
East Indian Imports	3,000
American Afloat	23,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	137,000
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	188,000

London, July 24.

Exchange Stockholm	18.17
Exchange Oslo	22.15
Exchange Athens	430.00

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, July 26.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 9
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E D Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202|5803:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pysla-	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 1 lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 4
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kusla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 12 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 3

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 23rd July 1926

Description. Spot prices	22-7-26.	15-7-26
Bengals F.G.		
S. Punjab F.G.		
Rajputana F.G.		
Broach F.G.		
Saw-Gd. Dharwar ..		t d
P. American F.G. ..		e e
Kadi. Viramgam F.G. ..		k s
Dholleras F.G. ..		r o
Kalagin F.G. ..		a l
Oomra Fine		M C
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	...	
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	...	
Khandesh F.G. ..		
Muttia F.G.		
Southerns G.		
Futures.		
Hedge Contracts	22-7-26.	15-7-26.
Bengals July ..		t d
Do. Dec-Jan.27 ..		e e
Broach July-Aug. ..		k s
Do. April-May27 ..		r o
Oomra F. July ..	a	l
Do. Dec-Jan.27 ..	M	C
Southerns G. Aug/Sept.		

Receipts from 16th to 21st. July.

	1926. Bales.	1925. Bales.
Bengals	1258	1495
Oomras	4946	4951
Dholleras	1312	4444
Broach	148	5
Southerns	6110	12972
Persians	244	151
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	952	2269
Other sorts	..	..
Total	14970	26287

Exports from 16th to 21st July.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	894
Continent	130
China	59
Japan	18841
Coast Ports	..
Total ..	19924
Afloat in Harbour	
Europe	4215
China, Japan and Coast Ports	36390
Total ..	40605

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 21st July.

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
3224875	3559158	3255050	3572354	3379041

Exports from 1st Sept. to 21st July.

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
United Kingdom	48767	63813	148259
Continent	469773	597903	924678
China	371983	318490	2389 8
Japan	1357285	1558083	1247203
Coast Ports ..	22939	21567	50625
U. S. A.	1450	9679	..
		1922-23	1921-22
		126565)	598701
		667408)	
		372352	385441
		1677438	1318853
		47997	43742
Total		2272197	2589535 2609723
		2891760	2346737

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1925 to 22nd July 1926 ..	1,00,082
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1925 to 22nd July 1926 ..	6,59,526
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd July 1926 ..	5,25,341

(Sd.)

Manager,
Clearing House.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

S.A.P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 26.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A	1|6 7|32
Bank's buying T T	1|5 31|32
Bank's buying D D	1|6
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1400
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs	1470
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1455
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130 1|4
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs.	126 1|4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	150 1|8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	105 1|4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols.	4.86 1|4
London—Paris Frcs.	199.00
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.10
London—Brussels Frcs.	194.00
London—Rome Liras	148.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady-dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1335
American Dollars	276 1|2
Hongkong Dollars	150 1/2
Shanghai	195 1/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 26.

3 Months	4 9|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1. 1|2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Quiet.	

BULLION.

Bombay, July 26.

Sovereigns ready	13|7|6
Sovereigns forward	13|7|6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/10/6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21|7|0
Bar gold forward Rs.	21|7|0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21|7|6
Bar silver ready Rs	67|10|0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67|10|0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	64|14|0

London, July 23.

Bar gold ready s.	84.10 1|2
Silver ready d.	29|8
Silver forward d.	29|9

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet and steady. India and China were sellers at higher rate. Small amount of business has been done.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 26.

Ready:—21/7/3.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/6/9, highest 21/7/0, at 6 p.m. 21/7/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/0, highest 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 26.

Ready:—67/10/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/10/0. highest 67/10/3, at 6 p.m. 67/10/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 66/9/0, highest 66/9/3, at 6 p.m. 66/9/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/0/0.

Tone:—Market Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th July, 1926:—

Cotton	1,609 bales
Wheat	3,456 Cwts.
Linseed	4,654 ,,
Rape, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	477 ,,
Poppyseed	94 ,,
Groundnuts	214 ,,
Castorseed	1,225 ,,
Rice	50,536 ,,
Myrabollams	1,072 ,,
Cottonseed	1,105 ,,
Mowraseed	4,055 ,,
Gram	143 ,,
Juwar	631 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil.
Bajri	1,652 ,,
Coal	1,572 tons.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market are still very easy, and call money is quoted at 1 3/4 per cent again this week. The fixed deposit rate for two months funds is about 2 per cent, for six months 2 3/4 per cent, and for twelve months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent—the same rates as those quoted last week.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 16th July 1926 shows a still further increase of Rs. 334.96 lacs in the cash balance to Rs. 49,50,49,000 as against Rs. 40.87 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 46.70—an increase of Rs. 2.59 per cent over the last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 3.33 lacs. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 105.94 lacs and Rs. 102.60 lacs, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 20.99 lacs. Government deposits and Other deposits have both increased, the former by Rs. 196.02 lacs to Rs. 32.45 crores and the latter by Rs. 2.33 lacs to Rs. 72.50 crores respectively. The Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Following the activity of the past several weeks, Government securities have been quieter, with rates somewhat easier on profit-taking by holders. 3½ per cent Paper, for example, declined from Rs. 77\|5 to Rs. 77. 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 108\|7 to Rs. 108\|3 and the premium on the New Loan is turned to a discount of one anna, the quotation being Rs. 87\|15. 5 1\|2 per cent. Bonds 1928 are unchanged at Rs. 107\|2. 6 per cent Bonds 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100\|9 and Rs. 102. 1930 at Rs. 106\|10 and 1932 at Rs. 108\|12. 6 1\|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113\|4.

The Currency returns as at 15th July shows a continued increase of Rs. 144.09 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 194.09 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 144.33 lacs to Rs. 85.67 crores, while good bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.86 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 59.69 as against 59.39 a week ago.

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton announced that the report of the Currency Commission will be available early August.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been fairly steady throughout the week at 1s 5 29/32d. except for one day when the rate dropped temporarily to 1s 5 7/8d. The volume of business done on the market has been remarkably small, and very few bills have been showing either in Bombay or in Calcutta, while the quantity of bullion T T purchased has been equally meagre. Forward rates are unchanged as follows:—July 1s 5 29/32d; August 1s 5 15/16d; September 1s 5 31/32d; October 1s 6d; November 1s 6 1/32d; December 1s 6 1-16d and January to March 1s 6 3/32d.

The dollar sterling exchange improved during the week, the rate going up from dol.4.86 7/16 to dol.4.86 9/16, but declined at the close to dol.4.86 5/16. French francs again took a heavy fall from 198.50 to 236.50 but closed at 215. Belgian, similarly declined to 219 but closed at 213, and the Italian lira depreciating to 151 closed at 149.

A Press Communique issued by the Controller of Currency states that there is no remittance to the Home Treasury during the month of June 1926.

The Overseas Trade of India for the month of June 1926 shows that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1634 lacs and exports including re-exports Rs. 2484 lacs. The net import of treasure was Rs. 372 lacs and the visible balance of trade in favour of India amounted to Rs. 483 lacs. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India was Rs. 6 lacs.

GOLD.

Business in the gold market has been limited in quantity, and prices have fluctuated very slightly, ranging from Rs. 21\|6\|6 to Rs. 21\|7\|3 per tola. Arrivals this week have again been slight, and the off-take is still small at about 20,000 tolas a day, the result being a further reduction in the stocks on hand to an estimated quantity of about 5 lacs tolas (bars and coin). Gold prices in London have also been steady at 84s 10 1\|2d per fine oz. throughout the week. Sovereigns are slightly weaker than last week, and the closing quotation is down by one-fourth anna as compared with last Friday's rate, for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs 21\|7\|3 and Rs. 21\|6\|6 for ready and 26th July settlement Rs. 21\|7\|9 and Rs. 21\|7\|0 for 24th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £56,000 and from Durban £170,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 966,515 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SILVER.

Weaker advices have been received both from Shanghai and London, and China banks have been operating, both ways during the week, but on the whole selling more than they bought, and the combination of these two factors was too much for local bulls, who became panicky and sold. Consequently, local quotations collapsed by about Re. 1 per 100 tolas, the rate declining from Rs. 68\|5 to Rs. 67\|5, and the closing prices are Rs. 67\|12 and Rs. 67\|8 for near and forward. The tone of the market is still considered weak, although a reaction is possible after the recent sharp decline. It is reported that heavy sales on account of China have been made in the London market with the result that a large amount of silver is being shipped from the Far East to London. This weakness in China is, perhaps, due to apprehensions that India will be placed on a gold standard after the publication of the Currency Commission's report. Local prices have also doubtless been influenced by the statistical position of the market, which is rather weak on account of a decline in the off-take to about 100 bars daily on the average and heavy arrivals of about 1130 bars from New York by s.s. "City of Christiania". Stocks on hand have increased to about 4700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London declined from 2s 11 5/16 to 2s 10 15/16d but reacted and closed at 2s 11 1/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 29 13/16d and 29 5/8d for ready and 29 7/8d and 29 5/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 68\|5 and Rs. 67\|5 for ready and 29th July settlement and Rs. 68 and 67\|2 for 28th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £295,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1134 bars and Rs. 159,384 in coin. There is no shipment of silver during the week from London.

SHARES

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the week. The prices of cotton mill shares were steady with limited business passing. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 385—380; Century Rs. 367\|8—368\|12—366\|4; Central India Rs. 520—516\|4 Crescent Rs. 173\|12—171\|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 851\|4; Madhowji Rs. 82\|8. New Great Rs. 286\|4—283\|12—282\|8; Pearls Rs. 465—467\|8 Simplex Rs. 111\|4—103\|12 and Swadeshi Rs. 486\|4—482\|8.

The miscellaneous section slightly declined Andhra Valleys declining from Rs. 690 to Rs. 677\|8 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 1031\|4 to Rs. 1021\|4. Alcocks are down from Rs. 210 to Rs. 200 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 122\|8 to Rs. 120\|10. Tata Irons ordys and defds were steady at Rs. 26\|2 and Rs. 67\|8 respectively. Cement shares kept steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 13\|8, Katni ordys at Rs. 67\|8 and defds at Rs. 170. Railway shares are almost unchanged, Ahmed. Prantij declining from Rs. 932\|8 to Rs. 925. Amritsar Patti remained steady at Rs. 150. Central Provinces at Rs. 118. Gujarat Railways at Rs. 98 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 710, while Upper Sindh rose from Rs. 73 to Rs. 79.

Imperial Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 1595 xd and Contributories at Rs. 400xd. Bank of India shares and those of the Central Banks remained steady at Rs. 80 and Rs. 27.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	56 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	59 0 0
Copper, German	1	60 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchtoka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1 to 1¾	1	54 12 0
1¾ to 2		54 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ t 2		60 8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26.

3 1\|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77\|2

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929\|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104\|2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945\|55 Rs. 108\|5

5 1\|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107\|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102\|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106\|12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107\|12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108\|14

6 1\|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960\|70 Rs. 87\|15

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Meeting 5 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act. Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss Mi Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, July 29.

Prof. C. K. Shah's performances at Ballwalla Grand Theatre, 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, presiding.

S. S. "Vita" Tragedy Committee.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m.
Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 27th instant at 11 30 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Monday the 26th instant.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdtvi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—A joint meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Brasch) will take place at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday), at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Passengers' Relief and Traffic Association.—A meeting of the Passengers' Relief and Traffic Association was held on Monday evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall when the rules and regulations of the Association as recommanded by the Executive Committee were approved and adopted. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, presided.

"Art—A National Service.—Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj" Mr. K. H. Vakil will give a lecture on "Art—A National Service" on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Seth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapole, Nivas Hall. Mr. Vakil has undertaken to conduct a free special class on Art. Ladies wishing to join this class are requested to register their names at the meeting.

Bombay Working Men's Institute.—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Vile Parle Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. S. W. Patil, will deliver a lecture on "First Aid to the Injured" on Wednesday the 28th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Pardhi's bungalow at Vile Parle (near Railway Station). Ladies residing in the adjoining suburbs are requested to attend the lecture.

Feast of St. Anne at Bandra.—On Sunday next the feast of St. Anne will be celebrated in the St. Anne's Chapel, Malla, Bandra, by the St. Anne's Feast Association. The first mass will be at 6 a.m. The solemn high mass with exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, sermon, procession (weather permitting) and benediction at 8 a.m. The St. Anne's choir under the directorship of Mr. A. M. D'Cruz will sing.

"Religious Discourses.—A series of religious discourses will be started from to day by His Holiness Shri Mat. Jagatguru Shankaracharya Shri Vidyashankar Bharati of Karawir and Saukeshwar (Dr. Kartakoti) at Shankarwadi of Brahman Sabha near Prarthana Samaj every day in the evening at 6.30 p.m. The subject will be "Shrimat Bhagawat Gita." All, who are interested in religion and especially students who have taken Philosophy for their B.A. and M.A., are earnestly requested to attend the lectures. Public of Bombay are again requested not to lose the opportunity of hearing such learned discourses."

Steamer Movements.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 22nd instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Marseilles at 8.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Susday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

LICHMORE CASES.

A FURTHER REMAND

Rustomji Framji Lichmore who was arrested and subsequently released on bail in connection with the complaints filed by the Lloyds' Bank Ltd, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., was placed before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning.

As the police investigations were not yet complete a further remand was applied for by the police prosecutor.

The Magistrate postponed the case till August 9th.

UNSUITABILITY OF GUJRATI TEXST BOOKS

The Parsi Lokhak Mandal have made a representation to the Minister of Education pointing out the unsuitability of the present Gujerati Reading series. The prose lessons are lengthy and lacking in interest Lessons on poetry are hard for the students. Some of the illustrations are ugly and a few of them bear some relation to the contents of the lessons. And the first three texts books contain difficult words. The present series was prepared over 25 years ago and requires revision.

PORT TRUST DOCK WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

At the second general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall protests were made against the action of the Port Trust authorities in enforcing the efficiency bar and Rota Night duty. Speeches were made exhorting the men to become members of the Union.

BOMBAY DOCKS WORKERS' HARDSHIPS

At a meeting of the Bombay Docks workers presided over by Mr. Jhabvala resolutions were unanimously passed and forwarded to the Chairman of the Port Trust and other Trustees for the redress of grievances embodied there in. The meeting protested against the new restriction placed by the authorities on the men under the name of Efficiency Bar, the imposing of Rota Night Duty which entails great hardship upon the employees and the Manager' new notice announcing that henceforth Night Duty will be paid according to the day duty. Such night duty being compulsory.

PATHE

Since Marie Prevost quit the comedy field as a bathing beauty and hung up the raiment of the beach, she is said to have never worn such ravishing clothes as she wears in "The Beautiful and Damned," the F. Scott Fitzgerald novel pictursied by the Warner Brothers. It will be shown at the Royal Opera House for one week.

The flapper's secret obsession is how to wear clothes in such a manner as to bring out every charm she possesses. Rich girls, poor girls, all girls think of this constantly and it must be pretty nearly true, for Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed as one of these twentieth cestury heart-smashers.

All of which brings forth the fact that Marie Prevost, whose chief hobby is designing her own clothes for screen appearances, has a few nifty creations of latest style on display in her new starring vehicle, "The Beautiful and Damned."

"The Beautiful and Damned" is a story of super-flappers and super-high life in New York, and of Gloria Gilbert's marriage to young Anthony Patch, whose career consists of two things: dancing attendance on his bewitching wife and waiting for his rich grandfather to die and bequeath his millions.

Just how wild a wild party can be is shown in this picture, presenting contrasts between the upright puritanical ways of the older generation and the giddiness of the new

RAIN IN THE SUBURBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, July 26.

The constant pouring in torrents without stoppage on the night of Saturday has again freshly flooded the low-lying places and gutters which were scarcely soaked by the last flood. It is calculated that the rainfall of Saturday's night and Sunday approximately ranges from one and a half to two inches.

During the droughty conditions—between the interval of the last and the present floods—transplantation was in full swing in the suburbs, and the present pouring is, from the agricultural point of view, beneficial and satisfactory. The rain has brought down the temperature considerably and cool breeze blows at intervals.

PUMPS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CATALOGUE OF SWADESHI GOODS.

Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co. (Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay) Sole Agents, Kirloskar Pumps, for India Burma and Ceylon have just issued a catalogue giving full particulars of all sorts of pumps, boring machines and agricultural implements manufactured by Kirloskar Bros.

HIGH COURT.

W. J. T. C. AND SUPER-TAX.

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

An application was made before the Hon. Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Fawcett on the appellate side of the High Court by Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, on behalf of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay Presidency, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Crump in a reference regarding the levying of super-tax on the income of the Western India Turf Club.

The Western India Turf Club was incorporated under the Indian Company's Act as a company limited by guarantees on the 1st April 1925. Prior to its incorporation as a limited Company, the Club was being assessed to super-tax on its total income at the graded scale of 1 to 6 annas in the rupee in accordance with Section 55 of the Indian Income Tax Act. After its incorporation, the Company furnished to the Income Tax Officer a return of the total income of the Club for the year ending 31st March, 1925, and the latter assessed the income of the Club at Rs. 15,03,522 and determined the super-tax payable by the Company at Rs. 4,59,153. The super-tax was calculated in accordance with the scale rates prescribed in the schedule to the Indian Finance Act of 1925 for unregistered firms, namely, one anna per rupee for the first Rs. 50,000 in excess of Rs. 50,000 on which only income tax is leviable, 1½ annas per rupee for the second Rs. 50,000, 2 annas per rupee on the third Rs. 50,000, and so on upto 6 annas in the rupee which became leviable where the total income had reached Rs. 5,50,000.

Upon receiving a notice of demand under Section 29 from the Income Tax Officer requiring payment of Rs. 4,59,153, the Club objected to the rate and amount of assessment, and contended that as it had been converted into a limited company the rate of super-tax applicable to it was that prescribed in the Finance Act "for a company," namely, the flat rate of one anna per rupee on the balance of the income above referred to after deducting Rs. 50,000, and not the rate applicable to clubs. At this flat rate, the amount of super-tax payable came to Rs. 90,845-2-0 only, and it was not liable to pay anything beyond this amount. The W.I.T. Club's contentions were not accepted by the Commissioner who made a reference to the High Court.

QUESTIONS BEFORE COURT.

The questions of law which the Court had to decide were as follows: (1) where an unregistered firm converts itself into a limited company, is the super-tax on the income earned as an unregistered firm prior to the conversion to be calculated at the rate of 1 to 6 annas applicable to unregistered firms, or at the flat rate of one anna applicable to a Company, and (2) whether the Club as a limited company should not be assessed to super-tax for the year 1925-26 at the flat rate of one anna in the rupee. Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Crump, in deciding the case in favour of the Turf Club, had held that the Company was liable to be assessed or super-taxed at the rate of one anna in the rupee in respect of the excess income over Rs. 50,000. Against this judgment, the Income Tax Commissioner sought to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Mulla, in support of the Commissioner's application submitted that the conversion of the W.I.T. Club into a company did not affect the liability to super-tax which already existed before its conversion. The case involved a substantial point of law on which the opinion of the Privy Council was desirable.

Their Lordships admitted the application and granted a rule.

APPELLATE SIDE

FRAUDULENT SALE

RIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT TRANSFEREE.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Macleod, C.J., confirming the decree of Mr. Milne, District Judge of Kanara, who confirmed the decree of Mr. H.V. Kane, First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar.

The facts are as follows:—

The plaintiff sued to recover ₹589 with future interest on a mortgage-bond passed by Deft. 1 or a debt of ₹400 on 5|3|1915. Prior to this transaction, that is, 13|8|1912, defendant had sold all the property which he had got at the family partition to his wife, Satyabhamabai, for an alleged consideration of ₹1,500 some of the properties covered by this sale had been attached in execution of a money decree against defendant 1 in 1914. Satyabhamabai preferred a claim petition and asked for a raising of the attachment as the property belonged to her. After investigation, the Court held that the sale was bogus and intended to defraud creditors. Accordingly, her petition was rejected on 6|2|1915. About a month after Deft. 1 passed the mortgage bond in suit on the representation that it belonged to him. On 1|8|1915 and 10|8|1915 defendant and his wife joined in executing saledeeds in favour of defendant 2 with respect to all the lands which Def. 1 had purported to convey to his wife in 1912. In these deeds it was mentioned that Satyabhamabai had failed in her claim petition but she had been advised that instead of bringing a regular suit to get a declaration of her rights, she might pay off the creditors of Def 1 existing at the date of his sale in 1912 and thus clear her title. Part of the consideration for these 2 sales of 1915 was utilised in paying off the creditors of Def. 1. On 21|8|1920 Def. 1 sued Def. 2 for a declaration that the sale deeds of 1915 were hollow. He averred that his pretended sale of 1912 in favour of his wife was intended to shield the property from creditors. His suit was, however, dismissed.

In the present suit brought in 1922, Def. 2 contended that plaintiff got no interest in the lands mortgaged to him by Def: 1 in view of the sale of 1912. The trial Court allowed the contention and passed the usual mortgage decree against Def. 1 alone and directed that the lands sold to Def. 2 should not be liable to be sold in satisfaction of the mortgage decree. The plaintiff preferred an appeal to the District Judge on the ground that he had a right to attack the bogus sale of 1912 and to sell the mortgaged property to realise his money. The learned District Judge held that the transaction of 1912 was intended to defeat and delay the creditors of Def. 1 but that as the plaintiff had taken the mortgage with eyes open, it could not be said that the said sale was intended to defraud him or any other 'subsequent' transferee. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs The plaintiff preferred a second appeal which after notice to the respondent, came to be heard by Sir Norman Macleod, C.J. and dismissed with costs on 6th March 1925. The learned Chief Justice had observed as follows:—

"The appellant's case depends upon the proposition that since Deft. 1's wife's claim was rejected on the 6th of February, 1915, the title to the property passed from her back to her husband. I do not think that would be the effect of the order of 6|2|1915, which only made the property liable to be sold in execution proceedings. But if the execution proceedings came to an end by the creditors being satisfied from elsewhere, then the wife's title would revive and it could only be defeated by some one who could prove that the sale of the 13th August 1912 was made to defeat not only the creditors of the husband at that time but also to defeat the subsequent creditors including the one seeking a declaration that the property stood in the name of the husband."

The plaintiff preferred an appeal under the Letters Patent on the same grounds as were urged in the second appeal. Notice had been ordered to issue by Fawcett and Madgaokar J.J. on 7|8|1925.

At final hearing, it was argued for the plaintiff-appellant that the plaintiff was really a creditor of Def. 1 at the date of the sale of 1912, because ₹225 out of the consideration of the mortgage related to a contingent liability contracted in 1909. Apart from that, since the District Judge had found as a fact that the sale of 1912 was intended to defraud the creditors of Def. 1, it could be challenged as void by a subsequent transferee like plaintiff. Actual proof that subsequent creditors were also in the contemplation of the fraudulent transferor was not necessary. Such intention must be presumed. Reference was made to May on Fraudulent Dispositions page 46, 6 Irish Reports 32, 14 Common Bench Reports 240, 8, 53 Transfer of Property Act, 5 Bom. L. R. 255, 33 Mad. 205, 19 A L J. 299|302. Secondly Def. 1's wife had lost all right to the property if any by reason of the adverse order in her claim petition on 6|2|1915 which, under O. 21 rule 63 was conclusive if no suit was brought within one year. The limitation clause shuts out the assertion of any right at all after one year. 11 Bom. H. C. 178, 1 All. 381, 4 Bom. 611. 8, 28 Limitation Act. The conclusiveness of the order could be pleaded by a person who was not a party to the claim proceedings 22 Bom. 640; 29 Mad. 225.

It was urged for the respondent that the sale of 1912 could not be challenged by a subsequent transferee unless it was definitely proved that such transferee was also in the mind of Def. 1 at that time. The District Judge has found as a fact that Def. 1 did not intend to defraud plaintiff who had taken the mortgage with eyes open. The conclusive nature of the order in the claim petition could not be pleaded by a person who was not affected directly or indirectly by the attachment proceedings. All the creditors of Def. 1 existing at the date of the sale had been paid off.

Their Lordships observed that it was necessary to consider whether the order of 6|2|1915 in the claim petition put an end to Deft. 1's wife's rights. The contention was well-founded that a subsequent creditor like plaintiff could attack the fraudulent sale, once the intention to defraud creditors generally was proved. The District Judge had misdirected himself on a point of law when he held, in the absence of evidence, that the plaintiff had taken the mortgage with eyes open. For these reasons, their Lordships allowed the appeal with costs throughout.

Mr. G.P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Appellant.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the Respondent.

INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN NOVEMBER.

Regulations for the recruitment in India for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways were published in the Gazette of India of the 17th July, 1926, under the Government of India Railway Department Resolution No. 2058-E of 15th July, 1926.

Competitive examinations for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments will be held in November, 1926. The exact date and palce of examination and the number of vacancies will be notified later. Applications should reach the Local Government concerned not later than the 28th August, 1926.

Copies of regulations and application forms may be obtained by candidates from the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiawar States, on application to the Secretary, P. W. D., Government of Bombay.

MANDVI HIGHWAY ROBBERY

TWO TAXI-DRIVERS ARRESTED

The Bombay City Police are still on the hot chase of the culprits responsible for the outrage of the 14th instant when they relieved Mr. Premji Bhanji, a grain merchant, of Rs. 15,000 after assaulting him and his four servants at Mandvi. The robbery, it would be recalled, was committed with the aid of a motor car on which a bogus number 8060 was fixed. The police have arrested two taxi drivers, alleged to be the real culprits, one from Grant Road and the other from Parel. The men behind the scenes are, however, known to be Pathans, an Anglo-Indian youth and two taxi-drivers, being stated to be mere hirelings. Some sensational details are expected to be revealed in the course of the investigations, as the outrage was pre-arranged and carried out with mathematical precision.

A TICKET COLLECTOR FINED.

FOR CAUSING HURT.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning in the case in which Pragji Motabhai Desai, the head ticket collector at the Churchgate Station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway was charged by Mr. E. Stevens with causing hurt. The accused was convicted by the Magistrate and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

The facts of the case were that the complainant who held a season-ticket between Bandra and Churchgate entered the Churchgat Station platform without showing his ticket at the gate. The accused who was on supervising duty approached the complainant and asked him to produce his ticket, which the complainant did. But the accused handed over the ticket to the ticket-collector at the gate and was alleged to have dragged away the complainant there. The complainant thereupon was alleged to have abused him. In the meanwhile, Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, a solicitor of the High Court arrived on the scene, and took the complainant to the Railway officials to report the matter.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment held that the accused's conduct was unjustifiable and he was entirely in the wrong. He (the accused) had no right to take away the ticket of the complainant and give it over to another ticket collector. He, therefore, held the accused guilty.

KHADI HAWKING IN WEST KHANDESH.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

During the last fortnight khadi hawking was done in West Khandesh:—At Dhulia Rs. 2,100|-; at Shinkheda Rs. 300|-; at Dondaicha Rs. 425|- and at Nandarbar Rs. 800|- in all Rs. 3,625|- worth of khadi was sold in eight working days. All the bleached stock of West Khandesh was sold off. Hawking will be resumed, when the Dhulia Khadi Mandal is ready with further stocks. Helpers at Dhulia:—Seth Surajmal, Govindram, Bapurao Karmarkar, Seth Rameshwar and Bhawanjibhai and Pleaders Burve and Javdekar:—at Shindkheda:—Ramabuva Joshi Brothers and Bhukunbhai; at Dondaicha:—Bhai Kantilal of the Co-operative Bank, and Messrs. Punsibhai, Gangadasbhai, Murlidhar and Nanabhai; and at Nandarbar:—Messrs Nagindas, Bhudhurbhai, Parkhe, Lauchubhai and Jagirdar Pleaders. Mr. Balubhai Mehta of the "Prabodh", and Mr. Thakur accompanied the writer in most places; and they are really fine workers. There were three distinct and pleasing features of the khadi hawking tour:—(1) Lawyers purchased khadi gladly and satisfactorily. (2) At Dhulia with the earnest efforts of Seth Surajmal, almost every Marwari shop keeper purchased khadi, (3) and best of all, wherever hawking began, whether in Dhulia Shindkheda, Dondaicha or Nandurbar, the long looked for rains visited the places the very evening, and confirmed the people's belief in the blessings of Khadi.

A SOCIAL WORKER DEAD

MR. M. J. GAJJAR.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Madanlal Jekisandas Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc., F.C.S., which took place on Sunday last Mr. Gajjar was one of the well-known social workers of Bombay. He was for a long time working as the Secretary of the Vanita Vishram and took a keen interest in the education of girls and women. Mr. Gajjar was a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and was conducting the Ionic Pharmacy started by Prof. T.K. Gajjar.

The deceased was of a modest and unassuming disposition and an earnest and sincere worker. He leaves behind him an aged father, a young wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

JUBBULPORE JAINS' PROTEST

JUBBULPORE, July 26.

At a meeting of the Jain Swetamber Sungh of Jubbulpore held under the presidentship of Seth Chhumunlal Golchha, resolutions were passed expressing resentment at the one-sided judgment of the Hon. Mr Watson, Agent to Governor-General, Kathiawad enhancing the protection charges payable to the Palitana Darbar from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 a year. It was also resolved that Jains should not go on a pilgrimage to Palitana until their grievances were redressed. The meeting also advised Seth Anandji Kalyanji and the Jain Confetence meeting shortly at Ahmedabad that "while proceeding constitutionally Jains should also prepare for launching 'Satyagrah' as the last recourse for which purpose provincial committees should be formed and funds raised."—Free Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

26th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.72
To-day's Opening Rate	17.86
Difference	+ 14
To-day's Closing Rate	17.85
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

26th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.22
To-day's Opening Rate	9.32
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	+.19

Khandi closing rate	328-8-0
Sewri ,,	328-8-0

RATILAL & CO.

Bombay, July 26.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received the following cable from their friends Messrs. Harris Arbi and Vose of New York:—

"Cotton depends weather. Still raisss West. Think crop news also official reports will be unfavourable next four weeks. Therefore dangerous short time being."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED BY CORONER

SEQUEL TO PITHA STREET TRAGEDY.

The adjourned inquest over the bodies of eight unfortunate persons who lost their life in the Pitha Street Cross Land house collapse tragedy was held on Monday evening at the Coroner's Court.

Mr. P. N. Billimoria of the Bombay Municipality on being further examined said that they had power ot enter buildings over 25 years old for the purpose of inspection even though it may not appear to be in a dangerous condition. In reply to a question of the Coroner, Mr. Billimoria stated that to find out the condition they entered the premises and looked to the walls, beams, loft, etc., but they had no power to dig anything. They had no power to compel any owner of an old house to get it examined by a competent engineer whether the house was fit for human habitation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai who appeared on behalf of Mr. Abdul Kader Sulemanji, the landlord Mr. Billimoria stated that with the present staff it was humanly impossible to inspect all houses in Bombay.

Ganpat Govind, a carpenter, stated that he had done some carpentery work in the ill-fated house a week ago, and he had examined the extersal beams, etc. of the house under instructions from the landlord.

JURY'S RECOMMENDATION.

The jury recorded verdict of accidental death as a result of the house-collapse and proceeded to remark as follows:

"We recommend that the Bombay Municipal Act be amended at an early date in order to empower the Municipal Commissioner to thoroughly inspect every year all buildings in the City and Island of Bombay which are more than 25 years old and to that end to cause such damage to the buildings as may be absolutely necessary for a satisfactory inspection.

We also recommend that the Bombay Municipal Act be further amended so that the owners of such buildings as are described in the foregoing paragraph may be compelled to submit to the Municipal Commissioner before the end of each official year documents signed by competent and responsible architects certifying that the buildings to which such certificates are issued are sound and free from danger; any breach of this rule being made punishable with a heavy fine. Any architect who issues a certificate without a thorough examination of such building should be made liable to pay a heavy penalty."

A JAIN SCHOLAR AT VISVABHARATI

Jainadharmabhusana Pandit Sitalprosad Brahmachariji visited the Visvabharati, Santiniketan, and stayed there for a few days. In course of his stay, he delivered a course of four lectures on Jainism in all its branches. The lectures were highly interesting and appreciated by all. He has been able to draw the attention of the scholars there to his much neglected field of study. He has promised to go there again sometime in future to deliver another course of lectures on the same subject.

A general meeting of the Karmo Shanga (Workers Party) was held in Calcutta on Monday morning. The attendance was fair. Many mofussil members attended. After a heated discussion lasting for some hours in which several members participated, a resolution was passed for starting defence organisations throughout Bengal, particularly in Pabna and Kusthi. Another resolution was adopted for raising funds to carry on work in this connection.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED BANKING (C.A.I.B.); SPECIALISED INSURANCE (A. Ch. I. I.) SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL WORK (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (C.E.T.D.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken AS AN ADDITIONAL TACKED IN COURSE as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST: A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, opposite R.I.M. Dock, Bombay.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
UNDOUBTEDLY THE
BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS
On commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary,
Head Office, CALCUTTA.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students. Law Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8 0.

PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers.
Opposite St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, No.2.

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MARBLE & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1926.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Enthusiasts for the rapid improvement of local self-governing institutions in this Presidency and their development on progressive lines will not find much to encourage them in the proceedings of the Conference held at Poona at the end of last week. Apart from the undoubted advantage gained by the meeting together of men engaged in building up the fabric of local self-government, what has been the net result of the deliberations of that Conference, what constructive suggestions have been made and accepted by the Government during those discussions? Next to the powers of local bodies, it is their financial resources which ensure successful working. The only concrete suggestion in putting these resources on a really stable and expanding basis was discussed on the initiative of Mr. Iswarlal Mehta of Ahmedabad. He asked the Conference to recommend to Government to assign, in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India so long ago as in 1881, a share of the assessed taxes, that is, the income-tax and the super-tax, to the District Local Boards. If in present-day conditions it was not possible to do so, Mr. Mehta proposed that the local Government should accept the recommendation of the Lawrence Committee and impose a cess of one anna on every rupee of income-tax and super-tax and assign the proceeds to local bodies. This suggestion underwent several changes owing to the various amendments regarding details which the mover was willing to accept, and the final suggestion of the Conference to avoid the financial plight of local bodies was that one-fourth share of the assessed taxes should be assigned to local bodies and, in addition, a cess of one anna on every rupee of income-tax and super-tax should be levied by Government and also assigned to them.

Of all the resolutions passed, this and the resolution on the Village Panchayats were the most important as they touched the very root of the problem. The other resolutions, excepting the proposal to start a Local Self-government Institute and to publish a Year Book in English and six vernacular giving details of the work of local bodies, hardly mark any substantial advance in the direction of making local self- government popular, practical and effective. The Governor in his opening address remarked that he was struck by the work which local bodies were doing "for the health, safety and convenience of the public". He thought "the time was now drawing near when these bodies would be called upon to take a yet greater share in the administration than they were doing already". The Minister for Local Self-government was expected to make some helpful suggestions as regards the expansion of the resources of local bodies to enable them to discharge the burden shortly to devolve upon them of this "yet greater share", but Sir Ghulam Hussain remained content with narrating what had been achieved, and "taking stock of the present position." When he came to the question of finance he delivered himself of the tremendous platitude that "it was fairly easy to evolve schemes, but it was much harder to carry them out when their execution meant money which was not readily available". It is of the very essence of a Minister's duties that schemes should be evolved and monetary resources made available for their successful execution. Are Ministers only to be the vocal agencies, in the legislature, of the stereotyped official reply that no money is available? It is available and "readily available" for the Lee Loot, but it is not available to make the nation-building departments a success. Sir Ghulam Hussain, in his exploration of the sources of revenue available to local bodies, confesses that "the sources that are allotted to them in the Government of India Act are limited in scope and are not capable of much expansion". Does it strike him that this assertion brings him perilously near to the contention of those who have seen the folly of the "Reforms" and the unworkable nature of the Government of India Act the moment provincial autonomy is meant to be seriously put into operation? He deserves credit for all that he has done in securing the enactment of a series of measures which have lowered the electoral qualification, raised the elective element in municipalities and endowed them with elected non-official presidents and vice-presidents. The public will always gladly acknowledge the enthusiasm and the steadiness of purpose he has brought to bear upon his duties, although it would have had reason to feel more grateful to him if the measures undertaken through his initiative had not remained in some respects badly drafted. What is "local authority" is a conundrum over which lawyers are sure to have a fruitful discussion, so far as their own pockets are concerned. We wish, however, the Minister for Local Self-Government had not entered into a laboured defence of the principle of nomination. His statement that nomination has been retained by Government "in the interests of the people themselves" has such a thoroughly bureaucratic flavour that we are sure Sir Ghulam Hussain will be quite willing to repudiate it as a piece of worn-out cant the moment he divests himself of official clothes. Meanwhile, the people of this Presidency will be grateful to him if he issues a statement saying that Government are prepared to carry out the Lawrence Committee recommendations.

The foundations of local self-government will never be "well and truly" laid unless we begin from the bottom, from the village upwards. The establishment of village Panchayats is a subject to which lip-service is always rendered by officialdom, but which is never seriously tackled. The local Government began with the enactment of a halting and defective measure which sought to create these bodies but was careful to endow them only with very shadowy self-governing powers. Thanks to the efforts of workers like Dr. Paranjpye from the Berars, interest in the creation of genuine Punchayats, endowed with elementary but substantial judicial and taxing powers, is keenly alive to-day in this Presidency and there will be general satisfaction with the resolution which the Conference passed on the initiative of Mr. Bhopatkar asking that "Government should as early as possible declare their policy of establishing village Panchayats throughout the Presidency during the next ten years." The resolution proceeded to request Government to make progressive provision of grant-in-aid in their annual budget for the development of these bodies. This is a concrete suggestion the utility of which ought to be evident to Government. The public demand that local self-government should base itself on the broad foundation of a net-work of active village Punchayats is just and reasonable and Government will find it increasingly difficult to postpone its satisfaction. Officials and their gramophones in the Anglo-Indian Press are accustomed to advance the supposed absence of 'electorates" as an argument against "hasty" constitutional reform. How dishonest and hypocritical is this argument is proved by the failure of the bureaucracy to revive the village Panchayats as well as to remove the curse of illiteracy.

CONGRESS FINANCE

If there are still any carping critics of the management of Congress finances, they are invited to go over the statements of accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committees. They will therein find full statements of receipts and expenditure during the year 1925 of the various Congress organisations, inspected and found correct by certified auditors. The receipts of the provincial committees amounted to Rs. 2,28,187 and odd and the disbursements to about Rs. 2,51,000. A most useful item of expenditure, which might well have been doubled and trebled, is the one relating to the removal of untouchability, on which was spent a sum of Rs. 33,608 chiefly in the form of grants to schools for untouchables, Bombay's share being Rs. 3,337 and Tamil Nadu spending Rs. 2,235, on Panchama wells. The accounts of the All-India Khadi Board, now called the Spinners' Association, show no less than 11 lakhs invested in khaddar all over the country, mainly in Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnatak and Bengal and in Bombay on the two Khadi Bhandars. Among the assets of the All-India Congress Committee is a library of valuable reports and books which belonged to the old British Committee of the Congress. This library is at present located in the Congress House, Bombay. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has also in its possession an excellent library belonging to the old National College. If the two libraries are amalgamated and, with the addition of a few recent reports and books, made available to the public of Bombay, the Bombay Congress Committee will be doing a great service to the students of Indian politics.

A feature of the accounts that should cause Congressmen to pause and think is the smallness of the fresh additions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and of the membership fees. The Tilak Swaraj Fund collections during the year amounted to only Rs. 50,000, and the membership fees to about Rs 10,000. Several Congress Committees live mainly upon past collections where any are left. The financial depression cannot wholly account for the small fresh collections. People seem to be heartily sick of schism within the Congress. It is bad enough, they say, that Congress leaders should quarrel among themselves, but why should the public pay for the quarrels? Again, elaborate office routine, conventional meetings and barren propaganda do not impress the public. On the other hand, if constructive and humanitarian work, like village organisation, khaddar production, prohibition and removal of untouchability, is carried on vigorously, that is sure to attract more funds. There is less justification for the small number of Congress members. We fear Congress workers and volunteers have not done justice to themselves in persuading old members to continue their membership. It is not merely as a source of steady income that they should prize a large membership. It is no small part of mass organisation to enlist and retain lakhs of men as Congress members. Next to a righteous cause, the strength of numbers is the greatest asset the country possesses. That strength should not be lightly thrown away.

ART FACILITIES.

BOLPUR, SURUL AND PATNA.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL).

Bolpur, as the centre of the cultural endeavours inspired by the poet, attracts many and varied interests and individuals. Dr. Tagore's educational enterprise at Bolpur is conceived on a scale and in a spirit that rightly claim the attention it has universally attracted. To the student eager to understand and estimate the range and value of the new impulses in education which stir the nation Bolpur offers a congenial ground for investigation. But the comprehensive survey, otherwise interesting, could not be undertaken as both my aim and time were limited.

Art Institute.

The art instituto at Bolpur, ably directed by Sjt. Nand Lal Bose, attracts students from all parts of the country outside Bengal. Two students from Gujarat, Kanu Desai and Shrimati Ben Hathsing, are also under the kind guidance and instruction of Sjt. Bose. Both looked happy with their work and optimistic. Sjt. Nand Lal Bose prefers, evidently, the freedom and the opportunity to students that could bring out the best talents in them. He does not seem to be a doctrinnaire. He guides them. He does not control or crush them. His ideas about Indian painting have been already published in these columns. His efforts for more active interest in Indian architecture should be, however, mentioned. One of his students has been kept busy trying to recreate the lost values of Indian architecture. But there has been, it would appear, no definite or systematic effort as yet towards a practical undertaking that could give scope for the architectural genius of his students. It is to be hoped that when the buildings in the neighbourhood, the hostel and residential quarters for students and visitors and the various colleges come to be re-planned the students will not be denied their opportunity. Some of the practical methods followed by Booker T. Washington, the Negro reformer and educationist, may perhaps be adopted as a more practical and fruitful system of instruction in architecture. His educational experiments have, unfortunately, not received in this country the attention and sympathy they deserve from the educationists.

The Art-Crafts.

There was little that I could see of the work in sculpture by the students. Probably, the devotion to sculpture is in the students less pronounced than the devotion to painting. There were, however, some admirable art-crafts, displayed, in the modest but very interesting museum of the Institute. The importance of the place, the art-crafts once occupied and still, imperceptibly it may be, occupies in the life of the nation suggests the possibilities of artistic growth a place like Bolpur offers. Mr. Elmhirst's efforts for rural reconstruction were known to me. And, his ideas, expressed in the "Vishwa Bharati," had, more or less, prepared me for the valuable initiative, I found, he supplied in the university life at Bolpur. Love for the folk and folk-life around him in the villages and sincere admiration for the ancient but living art-crafts of the country were sufficient explanation of the zest he provoked in the students. Both the artists and the social workers followed his investigations of rural life as a legitimate aim and inspiration for their work.

Work at Surul.

The Institute of Rural Reconstruction at Surul, two miles from Bolpur, has thus begun good work on the handlooms. Calico printing, dyeing, improved work in leather, carpentary and work in the smithy are also interesting aspects of work in the Institute. But they seem to have a vague relation with Sjt. Nand Lal's studios at Bolpur which should definitely undertake the supply of suitable designs for the art-crafts. One of the aims of the Institute has been to "take the problem of the village and the field to the class-room for study and discussion and to the experimental farm for solution." Both the studies in design at Bolpur and the actual exercises in the art-crafts in the workshops at Surul would be more fruitful if some more practical application of the noble aim is found out.

The Link.

For, the art-crafts are the connecting link between rural and urban life, between inannual and mental work. And, as Mr Ashbee, the well-known architect, aptly remarks, those of us "who have studied the arts and crafts, in their town and country conditions, are convinced that the small-holding problem is possible of solution only by some system of co-operation, and if some forms of craftsmanship are simultaneously revived and added to it" He adds that with them in the West it is the "newest of new ideas that the arts and crafts and the revival of agriculture are the corollary of one another. In India they always appear to have thought this, and to have held by the truth." That was so. That is no longer so. The change is due to the empiricism invented by the doctrinnaire misconceptions imported from the economic theories current in the West.

Another Centre.

Patna can easily be another centre for the endeavours necessary for national reconstruction in art. Patliputra, the site of the ancient capital of Asoka, the Gola with its unique whispering gallery and similar architectural and sculptural monuments, in the district, particularly at Orissa, can supply the materials which could with great benefit supplement the cultural activities of the university in the city and modern capital of Patna. Not less important are the priceless collection of old Indian paintings in the Khuda Bux Library at Bankipore. The Library ought to be a living source of inspiration to students of Indian art and culture. But the apathy of the citizens is evident in the management of the Library. The management could, without great difficulty, be alert and responsive to the needs of the students from all parts of the country. The paintings ought to be made popularly accessible. The old paintings in the Library are treasures, no doubt. But these ought to be revealed, appreciated, explained and interpreted, not to be buried underground The Patna University could, as it should, undertake the educative task.

Gift to the Nation.

Mr. P. C. Manuk's collection of old Indian paintings offers, again, the valuable facility to the student of Indian art. Mr. Manuk has spent thousands for the rare examples of Indian paintings he has acquired. It is his intention to bequeath his collection to the nation. Mr. Manuk's foresight and patriotism will find their reward if the valuable acquisition by him is recognised and appreciated in the city as an educational endowment of the highest importance. The Khuda Bux collection together with the Manuk collection indicate the basis on which Patna, if the intellectuals of the city so determine, can start and build up a movement of enduring interest and importance for the national reconstruction in art.

THE LATE MR M. A. DESAI.

KENYA'S LOST LEADER.

(BY MR. D. B. DESAI.)

Reuter informed us last week of the sudden and untimely death of the late Mr. Manilal Ambalal Desai—the President of the East African Indian National Congress. The late Mr. Desai arrived in Kenya in the latter part of the year 1915 as a Managing Clerk in a European Solicitor's firm under an agreement; but no sooner had he settled in Nairobi than he began to see how his countrymen in East Africa were being ill-treated and how their rights were being jeopardized and trampled upon by the White settlers and their Government. He felt those things seriously and having taken them to heart, he at once plunged in the East African political life. That year found both the East African Indian National Congress and the various Indian Associations in a moribund condition, and further in 1915-16 as the German War was raging very seriously in East Africa, no Indian dared to do anything for the uplift of his community. It was at this time that the late Mr. Desai organised and thoroughly overhauled the Nairobi Indian Association and became its Secretary, the only enthusiastic worker in that body. Through his personal efforts, he got many leading merchants to be members of the Nairobi Indian Association for which body, through his hard work he secured ample financial help. The late Mr. Desai went in 1915-16 to every Indian home in Nairobi and got many Indians to enrol themselves as members of that body.

Most Popular Man.

No sooner had Mr. Desai joined the political life in East Africa than he had to take up the cudgels for the Indian community against the White Settlers' Government of East Africa. On behalf of the Indian Association he opposed tooth and nail the 1915 Crown Lands Ordinance, but as at that time the whole of East Africa was under Martial Law he could do nothing further in that line. During the Martial Law Rule many Indians were cruelly treated by the Military Government; and it was through the untiring efforts of that noble soul, Mr. Desai, that Indians on the whole escaped harsh treatment. At that time whenever an Indian was in difficulty he would go to the late Mr. Desai who, regardless of his personal comfort, was ready to run to the sufferer's help and did not leave any stone unturned to free him from the difficulty. On account of his untiring nature he was the most popular man in East Africa and his advice was taken by the oldest Indian inhabitants. Although he was fighting with the Government, still when he saw that the Indian community should help the Government during war, he offered a very substantial help which the biased Government did not care to accept. What ever insults were put upon Indians he took them as personal insults and he never relaxed his efforts to get them removed. It was the late Mr. Desai who awoke the Indian community of East Africa from its deep slumber in order to safeguard what little the community had politically and to ask for equal and just treatment at the hands of the officials of the British Government.

Friend of the Africans.

The question of the commercial grievances to which the Indian community were subjected, also engaged his attention. Indians in East Africa fought under his leadership with courage. A practical instance of this was shown in 1918 at the time of the Fort Hall Trial when several well-to-do merchants were tried under Martial Law for not selling certain commodities (though they

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Miners Still Adamant.

The Reuter cable about 8,000 men coming back to work in the Warwickshire coal-fields is couched in language which makes one strongly suspect that it is the usual bit of propaganda on behalf of the coalowners. What Reuter calls the miners' drift-back to work turns out, as the cable itself mentions, to be due to the fact that Warwickshire is the only district where the mine-owners offer agreements until March. Out of 23,000 men in the district, nearly one-third are said to be willing thus to accept the agreement, but it is doubtful whether elsewhere the miners can find "local agreements" extending over to such a long period. The Miners' Federation is not likely to surrender so long as the Conservative outlook which is the same as the Capitalist outlook remains unchanged and considers the Report of the Sankey Commission, to quote a Tory weekly paper, "a disaster of the first order."

How the Money Goes?

The Departmental Committee sitting at Army Headquarters in Simla will have plenty of scope to recommend a drastic reduction in Army expenditure, if it only has the courage and the imagination to see that the old method of retrenching a department by giving the sack to the chaprassies is the very worst form of effecting economies. When the Incheape axe was applied to the expenditure of the Government of India it fell comparatively lightly on the military departments. As our Simla correspondent points out in a recent message, "it fell mostly on the subordinate employees and left the big guns unaffected." The result has been that in certain branches of Army Headquarters the number of officers bears "an unusually heavy proportion to the clerical establishments." That is where the money goes, and if this disproportionate number is cut down, the relief to the taxpayer will be very appreciable.

Civics and Politics.

Mr. W.H. Phelps of the Calcutta Corporation moved a resolution that politics should be entirely eschewed from the Corporation. The resolution met with the fate it deserved: it was thrown out by an overwhelming majority, Swarajists and non-Swarajists alike combining against it. Mr. Phelphs' view is shared by several others, often by those who are least conspicuous for civic service. The view is fallacious, based upon wrong notions of politics and civics and of their relations to each other. Politics deals with the government of the State and civics, as it is usually understood, is concerned with local governments, and as such is a part of the whole. Civics has only a narrow scope and though many of the controversies about wider issues are not normally relevant in civic affairs, civics and politics cannot be entirely divorced from each other. And this view is supported by the practice of England, America and several other progressive States. In India, however, politics are often understood in a perverted sense. Whatever is or supposed to be against the policy or the wishes of Government is said to be politics. Praise the educational policy of Government, it is only educational matters that you are discussing, but condemn that policy, you are straightway accused of importing politics into educational matters. The temperance movement, so long as it is not inconvenient to Government, is praised as social reform, but Prohibition, says a Madras Minister, is rank politics, and Health Officers are ordered not to touch it. Is it a question of a municipality presenting an address to a big official? To vote for it is elementary courtesy, to vote against it is objectionable politics, if not sedition.

Students and Military Training.

The public meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of an Old Boys' Association of one of the biggest schools in Bombay and addressed by leaders and students alike unanimously passed a resolution urging upon the Senate of the University of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical and military training in colleges. The meeting is a proof of the growing interest of the public in such training. Educationists fully realise the value both of training and a certain measure of compulsion. The University Reform Committee has unanimously recommended that physical training whether in the form of regulated exercises or supervised games should be enforced on all who are not medically unfit. A majority of the Committee has further recommended compulsory military training, holding the view that "military training in the present state of India is an absolute necessity"—and that it is bound to make Indian students more disciplined, self-reliant and courageous. The members of the Committee also point out that military training will counteract the narrow influence of caste and similar social groupings by putting the undergraduate into situations where he will have to work with comrades drawn from all classes and communities and where mere intellectual attainments or social birth count for little. Finally, they say: "We feel that the influence of University education will permeate the more readily to the masses if the latter realise that it equips men not only for intellectual professions and occupations but also for the leadership of organised and disciplined force which is necessary to keep under control the elements of disorder which exist in all communities." We trust the Senate will not be long in giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee, which have also the support of public opinion.

EXCISE POLICY.

MINISTER'S PIOUS SENTIMENTS.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT THEMSELVES.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 26.

The attendance to-day was very small and there was practically no important discussion during the day. The Swarajists absented themselves though the associate members of the party were present. It now appears that the Council session would not last more than two weeks as eight days have been allotted to private business, and Government will appropriate to themselves only three days in which time they hope to see through all their business. Probably on Saturday next the Council would take a holiday in order to give an opportunity to those members who have been invited to attend the lunch given by a local club to the Viceroy during his visit to Poona.

The Council passed without much reading the Sind Courts Bill and the amendment to the Prevention of Prostitution Act. Government admitted that the sentiment generally was that the provisions in the latter bill were not stringent enough, and signified their intention to make it so in the near future.

A MILD EXCITEMENT.

On the bill to amend the city of Bombay Police Act there was a mildly exciting discussion but Mr. Hotson's promise to meet all objections in the Select Committee mollified most, but not Mr. Swaminarayan who pressed the matter to a division. But he found only six supporters for throwing out the bill.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's small bill to permit the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust to subscribe to the Trustees' provident fund was immediately passed by the House.

DISCUSSION ON LIQUOR POLICY.

At question time the Excise Minister's pious sentiments about his liquor policy came in for some discussion. It was in regard to a liquor shop at Dadar and he almost admitted that with him the opinion and convenience of Railway officers and a few passengers weighed more than the united opinion of the people of the locality, and the members of the Municipal Corporation. Of course no one now takes seriously either Mr. Dehalvi's promises or his perfervid speeches or propaganda in the Anglo-Indian press about his achievements as Excise Minister, and the impossibility of having prohibition in the Bombay Presidency.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Council began its session this afternoon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. After the new members like Messrs. Hotson, Balakram and others had taken their oath, questions were answered about the liquor shop on the corner of Dadar and Naigaum roads, which was granted extension of time to sell the liquor till eleven.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi said the extension was granted for the convenience of railway passengers and that the railway authorities had supported the application. Sir Vasantrao Dabholker asked whether the Bombay Corporation was consulted and Mr. Dehlavi could give no satisfactory reply. Other questions asked by Mr. Bole and Sir V. Dabholker were also given no proper replies.

Sir Chunilal Mehta said on Saturday next the Western India Club was going to give a lunch to the Viceroy, and many members had been invited to attend, and he asked the President to give them facility to attend. Government would take three days to finish their work and any time lost on Saturday would be made up by them. The President said they might meet on Saturday morning, but the question might better be decided afterwards.

SIND COURTS BILL PASSED.

Mr. Hotson then introduced the Select Committee's report on a bill to amend the law relating to the courts in Sind and constitute a chief court at Karachi. A few minor amendments were moved and some were accepted and others negatived. Mr. Hotson moved an amendment reinserting in clause 14 (2) the sentence: "If the judge who made the decree declares that the case is a fit one for appeal." The Select Committee had taken it out as it restricted the right of appeal. Mr. Pahalajani opposed and pressed the matter to a division where the amendment was declared carried.

The Sind Courts Bill was then passed.

PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION ACT.

Mr. Hotson then introduced the Select Committee's report on the bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act 1923. Mr. Hotson said the bill had come almost unchanged from the Select Committee. Some members wanted more stringent provisions to be made, but for that purpose the House would have to make a small verbal amendment which he asked the House to pass at once. The Council agreed to this and the bill was passed a third time without any discussion.

CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

Mr. Hotson then introduced the bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. There was no provision in the City of Bombay Police Act enabling police officers to destroy animals which were deceased or so severely injured that it would be a cruelty to let them linger on. This bill covered animals which were injured in street accidents, and empowered a police officer to summon a veterinary practitioner to give his opinion before the animal was destroyed, in case it was severely or mortally injured or so diseased that it was cruel to keep it alive. Mr. Hotson said the bill was sent to many societies for their opinions and they had approved of it. They had removed from this bill all objectionable provisions which were found in the first bill which had been withdrawn.

Mr. Pahalajani opposed the bill from the sentimental point of view of both Hindus and Muslims. They were against taking lives whether of animals or men. Sentiment played a very important part in their life, and could not be disregarded altogether.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dehlavi supporting said he had often been blamed for not killing wild pigs and elephants in the interest of agriculture, and yet they were objecting to this bill. They ought not to judge such questions from a sentimental point of view. For then they would not be able to make much progress.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan said the mover had differentiated between human and animal life which was opposed to Hindu sentiment. Did they kill a man because he was dangerously injured, he asked; and why should they then kill an injured animal.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan said if Mr. Dehlavi was of opinion that sentiments should not be considered in legislation, then he must say that the minister had entirely misconceived his duty. The clause as drafted was objectionable and must be opposed.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai said they did not want to kill animals which were doing them no harm such as cows. If Government were really kind-hearted then they should rather build hospitals for the injured animals than kill them. Sir Vasantrao Dabholker thought Hindu sentiment was opposed to the bill. They might remember the feelings of people when pigeons were killed on the Dana Bunder in Bombay. If that were so what would happen if a cow were killed in such a locality.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said the Bombay Council had never injured the sentiments of any community and the bill was harmless.

Mr. B. G. Pradhan supported the bill as he did not believe the arguments about souls of animals, etc. He believed it the survival of the fittest. Why did they kill rats and mad dogs, and why did they object to killing an injured animal. Mr. Lalji Naranji asked whether there ever has been a compromise regarding sentiments of people if it were so he would have supported the bill. Had there ever been a compromise in regard to Muslim sentiments. And where was the need for such a Bill now? Jains were spending crores of rupees in maintaining pinjrapoles for sick animals and Government should not injure their feelings.

Mr. A. N. Surve thought the bill interfered with private rights of property and he opposed it.

Mr. Hotson on replying said in the Select Committee objection of the Hindus could be removed. Government had no desire to injure the feelings of any community. He said the bill passed the first reading and was then referred to the Select Committee.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITY ACT.

Sir G. Hidayatulla moved the first reading of the bill to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act 1925. The main object of the bill was to protect such non-graduate chief officers as were in the Municipal service before the new Act of 1925 came into force. Section 33 of the Act required that chief officers should be graduates of a recognised university or qualified engineers. It was not intended that this condition should operate in respect of persons who were already appointed chief officers before the Act came into force, and clause 3 made the necessary provision.

The second reading was passed, but further consideration was postponed till to-morrow when the Council will meet again.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS TO ATTEND COUNCIL.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S STATEMENT

POONA, July 26.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, leader of the Bombay Council Swarajists writes to the Associated Press stating that as Mr. Nur Mahomed's Bill and Mr. Joshi Bill will come up for discussion immediately after official work; he has requested his colleagues to attend the Council from Thursday the 29th instant. He further informs that he has written to the Congress General Secretary to grant the Swarajists permission to proceed with Mr. Adwani's Monogamous Marriage Bill and to participate in the debate on the resolutions relating to Primary Teachers' Salary, Female Franchise and Khoti Settlement, and the permission is eagerly awaited.—A. P.

MR. OMAR SOBANI'S DEATH

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

POLICE SURGEON REFUSES TO SUPPLY COPY.

Further developments have taken place regarding the mystery surrounding the death of Mr. Omar Sobani. We publish below copy of the correspondence which has passed betwees Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors on behalf of Mr. Osman Sobani, brother of the deceased, and Dr. William Nunan, the Police Surgeon, regarding production of copies of the Chemical Analyser's report and of the correspondence between the latter and the Police Surgeon. The Police Surgeon has refused to furnish the copies to Messrs. Kanga and Co. though the Coroner had, on the 20th instant granted the application of Mr. Tricumdas (of Kanga and Co.) for the copy of that report. His refusal is based on the ground that the report is an inter-department document of a confidential nature which it is not his custom to furnish to outsiders (in this case, the Solicitors on behalf of the brother of the deceased):—

CORRESPONDENCE.

July 24th, 1926.

Dr. William Nunan,
Police Surgeon.

Re: Inquest on Omer Haji Yusuf Sobani Sir,

As you are aware, at the inquest before the Coroner, on Tuesday last the 20th inst., we applied for a copy of the Chemical Analyser's report of the analysis of the viscera of Mr. Umer Sobani and the Coroner was pleased to grant our application. Thereafter we were furnished with a copy of your evidence and we were informed that the Chemical Analyser's Report and the correspondence between you and the Chemical Analyser relating to and explaing the said report were not in the Coroner's Court. We thereupon wrote to the Chemical Analyser for copies of the Report and the said correspondence, and he states in reply that he cannot comply with our request as it is not the practice to supply copies of reports to any other party but the one at whose instance the analysis is performed. He further states that in the present instance the analysis was performed on your behalf and that the Report has been sent to you and that he has no objection either to supply us with the copy asked for if you request him to do so or if you directly supply us with the same.

May we therefore request you to furnish us with copies of the said report and the correspondence relating thereto.

We have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) Kanga & Co.

No. 1015 of 1926.

From

The Police Surgeon,
Bombay.

To

Messrs. Kanga & Co.,
Bombay.

Northcote Police Hospital,
Bombay 26th July, 1926.

Subject P. M. Examination of Umar Haji Yusuf Sobani.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 24-7-26 I have the honour to inform you that it has not hitherto been my custom to provide to outsiders copies of inter departmental documents of a confidential nature.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. Nunan,
Police Surgeon, Bombay.

COMING ASSEMBLY SESSION

NOTICE OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 25.

While it is not yet certain whether Swarajists will attend the forthcoming session of the Assembly, Mr. Amarnath Dutt has given notice of important resolutions which if the Swarajists attend he will try to ballot.

These recommend to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to give effect to the decision of the Unity Conference held at Delhi in 1924 to avert communal trouble by general notification and legislation to take steps to do away with communal representation in India in legislatures and local bodies. Take steps so that the majority of Indian representatives of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations may be selected by the vote of the elected members of the Indian Legislature, and to take immediate steps to change the nomenclature of non-Mahomedan constituencies of the legislatures by substituting general constituencies for the same and special or communal interests.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Viceroy and party reached Betul on the morning of 26th instant.

STILL THEY COME!

ANOTHER TRAGEDY FROM HOUSE-COLLAPSE.

6 DEAD AND 8 INJURED.

Another appalling tragedy following a house collapse occurred at Sankli Street, Byculla, on Monday morning, resulting in the death of six persons. The scene of the catastrophe is only two minutes' walk from the Byculla Fire Brigade Station. The building in question, which is popularly known as Badlu Rangari's Chawl, is a three-storeyed structure and from outward appearance looks quite decent as it seems to have been recently painted. But the materials and construction being far from satisfactory, the outward show did not help the poor tenants who lost their lives and suffered in limbs beyond human compensation.

The crash occurred with dramatic suddenness at about 6-30 a.m. when all the occupants had got up and were preparing themselves for their day's work. Suddenly they were overtaken by the angel of death by the collapse of the three rear water closets with nahanis and water-pipes. The men and women in the bathrooms of the upper storey were, therefore, crushed to death all on a sudden, while the occupants of the other rooms ran for their lives downstairs.

Fortunately the Byculla Fire Brigade Station being close by, the Station Officers, Messrs. Fox and Ali, immediately went to the spot with emergency vans and ambulances and removed the injured persons from the debris with the assistance of the police to the J. J. Hospital. Inspector Power of Agripada Police Station also came with his assistants and helped the occupants of the collapsed building to come down from their rooms. The ghastly sight of the dead and injured, which included their near and dear ones, had thrown most of the residents of the building in utter despair. While the Fire Brigade ambulance staff and the police were at work of the excavation of the debris, they were confronted at one place with four dead bodies heaped together one on the top of the other, while at another place they found two bodies clinging together in a death grip. Some men and women who were filling water at the time at the water-pipes suffered multiple injuries.

The fear that Sunday's torrential rains which were accompanied by violent gushes of wind would bring about some mishap by the collapse of one or other of the dilapidated buildings which abound everywhere in the city has thus unfortunately come true.

The names of the dead are as follows:—(1) Umar Ibrahim, 30, (2) Chhedi Ramdhir, 25, (3) Shatradin Sital 22, (4) Indraprasad Ramdin, 22, (5) Achamber Budhai, 20, and (6) Rahimkhan Sujatkhan, 50.

The following injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment:—

(1) Abdul Karim, (2) Sariful (woman), (3) Khalil Budalkhan, (4) Salim Abdul Karim (10), (5) Abdul Hakim (12), (6) Masub Ali khan, (7) Mariam Ahmed (woman), (8) Yusuf Vazir, (9) Krishna Bhima, and (10) Vithal Bhima.

Among those injured are two women and two boys. Eight of the injured have received serious injury, while the last two were discharged after their injuries were dressed.

The building was occupied by Bhaiyas and Mahomedans, mostly mill operatives.

IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

The two boys referred to above are lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital. Out of the ten injured persons, four have been detained, while the rest are discharged.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

The inquest touching the deaths of the six persons Omar Ebrahim (30), Cheddi Ramdin, (25), Shakurdin Sheolal (22), Mataprasad Ramdin (22), Achambar Budhia (20) and Rahimchan Lugatkhan (50), who died as a result of the collapse of Budloo Rangari's Chawl at Agripada was held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, on Monday evening, when the relatives of the different deceased persons identified their bodies.

The inquest was then adjourned to August 3 at 5.30 p.m.

"DESHBANDHU CANNOT DIE."

MRS. NAIDU ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUTH.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Under the auspices of the South Calcutta Tarun Sangha Mrs. Naidu performed the unveiling ceremony of Das' portrait this evening at Purna Theatre when Mr. T. C. Goswami presided. Mrs. Naidu addressing the young men, said that the Desabandhu never went to the rich for wealth to buy freedom for India, but he always looked up to the young generation, so fresh, so undaunted, so unspent, so romantic with a sense of high adventure, discovery and exploration of new paths of victory to attain the majestic liberty of Mother India. Greatness of men like Das becomes an integral part of our very life. They need not keep any portrait to remember him. They were so many portraits of Desabandhu himself. Generation after generation, while there is youth in the world Chittaranjan Das cannot die.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

POWER OF APPOINTMENT.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

LIVELY DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding. The House was thin when the proceedings commenced and it was feared that there would be no quorum but soon Mr. K. F. Nariman enlivened interest in the House by his resolution in regard to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner which power he wanted in the hands of the Corporation and member after member turned up from the tea room and spoke at length for and against the resolution. Majority of them expressed their sympathy towards the resolution but did not vote for it as they wanted the question to be thrashed out by the Retrenchment Advisory Committee. Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment to that effect and there was a wordy warfare between the two principal wings of the Corporation, viz., the Nationalists and the Progressives for well nigh two hours in which a member of the Progressive Party—Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—was so much overtaken and impressed by the argument of the mover of his resolution and his supporters that he disowned his own party for the time being and openly supported the original resolution of Mr. Nariman to the distraction of his party. In the end, however, he refused to vote for either the resolution or the amendment and the amendment and remained neutral to the amazement of the House. The amendment of Dr. R. M. Mistry was passed by a large majority in the division.

Another feature of Monday's proceedings was that the members of the Nationalist Party who had walked out on Friday last as a protest against the Chairman's ruling on Mr. Nariman's amendment on the report of the Retrenchment Committee, were also present.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:—

"That the President be requested to address the Government to amend Section 54 of the Municipal Act, so as to transfer the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation."

Mr. Nariman traced the question of appointment of the Commissioner since 1858 and said since then the matter was discussed half a dozen times. Mr. Nariman read from the Corporation proceedings of 1858 some extracts in which the Justices of the Peace, majority of whom were officials and Europeans requested the Government to transfer the power of appointment of the Municipal Commissioner in their hands. Mr. Nariman said till 1920 the same opinion was maintained by the Corporation from time to time. In 1924 when Mr. V. J. Patel was the President of the Corporation a representation was drafted for presentation to the Government giving reasons why the power of appointing the Commissioner should be vested in the Corporation. Last year in the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council he (speaker) had brought a resolution to amend the Act so as to transfer the appointment of the Commissioner in the hands of the Corporation, but Sir V. A. Dhabholker, who once as a President of the Corporation had forwarded the representation of the Corporation to the Government demanding the appointment of the Commissioner in the hands of the Corporation, opposed the motion. Again last year similar resolution was discussed by the Corportation and Mr. H. P. Mody opposed it and moved an amendment totally vitiating the effect of the resolution stating that it was not desirable that the Corporation should have this power. Mr. Mody and his followers, Mr. Nariman submitted, by opposing his resolution only illustrated most forcibly in what direction the members of the Progressive Party as they called themselves were making progress (laughter).

HIGH TIME FOR CORPORATION TO HAVE THE POWER.

Referring to the merits of the question Mr. Nariman said he did not think there was a single member in the Corporation who maintained that the time had not come for the Corporation to enjoy the power. By a resolution of the Government of India in 1918, Mr. Nariman said real local self-Government was introduced in the district local boards and municipalities. The same resolution also had empowered the Corporation to enjoy the power referred to in the resolution. The Bombay Government also had introduced the same power in the local boards and municipalities. The Corporation had besides power to appoint the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust which appointment was as good as that of the Commissioner and he failed to see why the Corporation should not enjoy the power of appointing their own Commissioner. He did not suggest that the Government of Bombay did not appoint good men but he submitted that it was the desire of the whole country that the power of appointing the Commissioner should be transferred to the Corporation. He did not think there was a member in the Corporation who would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: You will find some.

Mr. Nariman: I shall be very sorry for them.

Mr. Nariman continuing said harmonious working of the Corporation required that it should have the power of appointment of the Commissioner. By the present system he said, the Commissioner maintain a defiant attitude and many a time slashes have occurred. He instanced recently the attitude taken up by the Commissioner in opposing the findings of the Enquiry Committee instituted by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and said the Commissioner told them plainly that even if the 106 members of the Corporation carried out the resolution he would not give effect to it. If this attitude was maintained Mr. Nariman asked "is it possible that there would be a smooth working of the Corporation?" It would reduce the local self-Government to a sham. He, therefore, appealed to the self-respect of the House to carry out the resolution.

Mr. A. T. Janai seconded the resolution.

AMENDMENT.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment that the matter of referred to the Retrenchment Advisory Committee.

Dr. Mistry said certain draft amendments were under consideration of this Committee and it would be better if that body threshed out the whole question. He also thought that there were some parties in the Corporation and if power of the appointment of the Commissioner was vested with the Corporation the Commissioner would be at the mercy of the dominant party.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the amendment and said though he had drafted the letter to the Government to confer upon the Corporation the power of appointing the Commission he thought the times since had changed and they required the question to be reconsidered thoroughly.

Mr. Salebhoy Currimbhoy Barodawalla supported the amendment and said in 1888 the late Sir P. M. Mehta did not oppose this particular power of appointment of the Commissioner being vested with the Government. He even thought the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner also should be in the hands of the Government rather than the Corporation.

QUESTION ABOVE PARTY SPIRIT.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the resolution and appealed to the House for the sake of their self-respect to adopt the resolution. If they paid bountifully to the Commissioner he failed to see why Government should keep the appointment of the Commissioner in their hands. Surely Government did not mean that the Commissioner was their spy in the Corporation. Even if the Corporation had parties that did not mean that they should not have the power of appointment. He House of Commons had a number of parties and yet they worked not in party spirit in the matter of appointment. The Corporation had three parties, but if they became thirty in course of time he was sure that so far as the appointment of the Commissioner was concerned it would be above party spirit.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supported the resolution and said it was a tragedy of life that in 1920 the Corporation was of opinion that they should have the power of appointment of the Commissioner and in 1926 they should stultify it. So far the Corporation had never worked in party spirit in matter of appointment and instance the late Mr. Maulvi who was appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner although the Mahomedans were in a hopeless minority in the Corporation. He concluded by saying: "Though I am a member of the Progressive Party I shall not be party to the amendment which my friend Dr. Mistry has brought."

AMAZING STULTIFICATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised the amendment of Dr. Mistry as an amazing stultification of the resolution the Corporation had passed in 1924. In the last five years, the Corporation had lost not less than Rs. five crores which was due to the extravagance of the Commissioner. All this had happened because they had no control over the Commissioner. He was surprised to see the opposition to the resolution which he felt was due to the capitalist interest which was fast vanishing and who did not want the middle class to take their place. If, however, some members thought they were unfit to exercise the right of appointing the Commissioner he suggested let it be done by others who could do it.

The Commissioner said as far as 1888 the late Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Telang did not oppose the present Act. The Government had asked reasons from the Corporation a few years ago as to why they wanted this particular power and it was not fair again to approach Government without assigning reasons. He, therefore thought the amendment of Dr. Mistry would serve the purpose as the Retrenchment Advisory Committee would assign reasons while recommending the transfer of the power to the Corporation.

Mr. H. P. Mody suggested that the power of appointment of the Commissioner should be entrusted to Jamnadas and Co.

Mr. B. T. Desai: Why not to Mody and Co.?

Mr. Mody: Every reasonable man outside and inside the House would endorse Mr. Balubhai's suggestion (laughter).

Continuing Mr. Mody said the Commissioner was a co-ordinate officer recognized by the Act and unless the Act was changed it was no use asking the Government to transfer the appointment of the Commissioner to their hands. Yet, he said, there were hundred and one ways to keep the Commissioner under their control. He, therefore, urged the House not to pass the resolution but to let the matter go before the Retrenchment Advisory Committee for their report.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

At this stage the closure was moved and the amendment being put to the vote it was carried by 27 votes against 26. A poll was demanded and the result was 30 voted for the amendment and 20 against it. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas remained neutral and did not vote.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

"COCKPIT OF STRUGGLE."

MR. COOK'S APPEAL TO MINERS.

A NEW TURN IN COAL DISPUTE.

LONDON, July 26.

The miners' drift back to work in Warwickshire is daily being accelerated and Warwickshire has now 8,000 men working out of the normal of 22,000. The situation has caused Mr. Cook to abandon his engagements elsewhere, and to hurry to Warwickshire at the week-end to tour in the district. Urging strikers to stop "blacklegs" Mr. Cook declared that there had been deliberate plot to make Warwickshire, the cockpit of the struggle. He did not complain that men were returning for Warwickshire was the only district which offered an agreement till March, but he objected to the resumption without consultation of the Miners' Federation.—Reuter.

THE SHAH ON THE SPOT.

KHORASSAN QUIET

LONDON, July 26.

Teheran.—The Shah has left for the long-talked of visit to Khorassan where all is reported to be quiet.—Reuter.

THEOSOPHICAL ORDER OF STAR IN EAST.

ANNUAL CONGRESS IN HOLLAND

LONDON, July 26.

Ommen, (Holland).—At the annual Congress of the Theosophical Order of Star in the East at Eerde Estate Dr. Annie Besant though repeatedly interrupted by downpours of rain addressed a crowded audience for an hour on "Inner Government of the World." Mr. Krishnamurti occupied the place of honour on the platform but did not speak. The feature of the Congress is the so-called campfire where surrounding a large fireplace are rows of benches of felled treetrunks and on one side is a large throne composed of treetrunks for Mr. Krishnamurti. 2,000 delegates are attending the Congress and they represent 29 countries. They include 389 from England, 5 from India, 1 from Egypt, 4 from Australia and 6 from Dutch East Indies. Eerde Estate of 5,000 acres has been presented to the Order by the Dutch Baron, Vos Pallandt, who is a follower of Mr. Krishnamurti.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

FRANCE IN THE FINAL

LONDON, July 25.

Cabourg.—France has eliminated Britain from the Davis Cup. Borotra and Brugnon beat Crole-Rees and Kingsley 6/2, 6/0, 6/3. France will now meet the winners of American zone in the final.—Reuter's Special.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC MATCH

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—The annual athletic match between England and France resulted in a win for England by 68 points to 48.—Reuter's Special.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, July 26.

Carr is in bed with tonsilitis and will not play in the Fourth Test Match to day. Hobbs will captain England.—Reuter.

AMERICAN HANDICAP TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MADRAS, July 26.

Wellington:—An An American Handicap Tennis Tournament is played off at the Garrison Club courts at which numerous residents and visitors from Calcutta and Bombay are participating. The Handicapping Committee are Lieut.-Commander McClement, R.I.M., Major Cowley, Mr. Percival Dall, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. Daubery, and Mrs. Bagshawe. Owing to several scratchings and boisterous weather due to outbreak of the monsoon the tournament is making slow progress. Nevertheless keen play marked the contests. Following are the results up to Saturday afternoon.

Ladies' Single.—Mrs. Gribbles 55 games, Mrs. Cawall Leeby 70games, Mrs. Foley 22, Mrs. Famsdaw 60.

Gentlemen's Singles.—T. G. Gribble 52, McClement 72.

On the 23rd evening some images were found broken in a small isolated Hindu temple outside Batala. This action is supposed to have been done by Mussalman boys. Immediate preventive measures were taken by the police, and leaders of both the communities are co-operating. There is every hope of no communal tension arising.—A. P.

London, July 26.—The French franc opened to-day at 192 and fluctuated without material change.—Reuter.

FIRM COTTON MARKET.

CONTINUED BUYING BY JAPANESE

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

BOMBAY, July 26.

There was continued buying in the Bombay Cotton Market both by the Japanese and the Offices. The market ruled steady all through, July Broach 344 1|2, in the afternoon.

New York futures were 24 up for October, and 16 to 22 up for other months. Liverpool was 10 to 11 up.

Manchester Cotton Mills close every alternate week, notwithstanding that New York market is strong, due to unfavourable weather, and firm speculative buying and covering by Bears.

To-day's cabled reports are as ollows:—

Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose, New York agents of Messrs. Ratilal and Co, wire:—

"Cotton depends on weather. Still there are rains in the West. Think crop news as well as the official reports will be unfavourable for next four weeks. Therefore, it is dangerous to be "short" for the time being".

Other cables are:—

"Light to moderate rainfall Texas, Shreveport district and Memphis district."

"New York Cotton Market advanced on speculative buying and short covering".

We are not sure of continued strength of New York market, which is particularly sensitive of crop reports. But, we can be rather more sure of Bombay Market, where Japan is a continuous buyer—her requirements having particularly been increased by the Shanghai Yarn market showing freer sales and better sales—because the stocks there are low, and Lancashire yarns not particularly saleable. Manchester piece-goods sales are also quite insignificant. The Japanese thus have a free hand in China. India has also done some good business there. Hence, there was some support to the cotton market here, from the Indian mills.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

PRESSURE FROM THE BEARS

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

BOMBAY, July 26.

The Bombay Silver Market opened firm this morning, specially in the 1st i.e. *Ashad* settlement, which was quoted at Rs. 67-14, the 2nd settlement opening at Rs. 66-14.

There was selling pressure, specially from the Chokseys, the rates going down to Rs. 67-8 and 66-12. This was due to China Silver Market being dull, according to cabled information here.

The London cable was as follows:—"Silver Market quiet and steady. India and China were sellers at higher rates. Small amount of business has been done."

The rates improved a bit in the evening, 1st settlement being quoted at Rs. 67-10 and 2nd settlement at Rs. 66-14.

The China Exchange was weak. Shanghai rate opened at 25.10 5|8d., going down to 25.10 9|16d. afterwards. This nduced the Chokseys to come into the Market as sellers, hence the market was easier in the afternoon.

"A MUSLIM ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to nail another lie to the counter which has cropped up in connection with my first article published in "The Chronicle." An anonymous writer signing himself "Muslim" in a letter to your morning contemporary says that I was invited to the meeting of the Anjuman-Islam of Poona held on the 3rd inst., but which I did not attend. I am afraid "as the prompter breathes, the puppet-squeaks" without making personal enquiries. The fact is that a registered letter was posted to me by a Secretary of the Anjuman on the 8th inst. which I received on the 9th inquiring if I would join the present deputation and inviting me to "the meeting that had already taken place five days ago". A similar compliment was paid to me three years ago when a deputation to present an address to Sir George Lloyd was being organised. A few days before the date of that address I happened to see Mr. C. G. Adam who was then Private Secretary. In the course of conversation he asked me if I had refused to join the deputation as my name did not appear in the list of its members, sent to the Governor. I told him that I was not invited at all. Upon, which he sent a letter asking for an explanation. In reply Mr. Adam was informed that I was already invited by telegram. I took the telegram to Mr. Adam to shew him its date which was subsequent to his letter calling for explanation.—Yours, etc.

RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

The Rashtriya Shala of Wadhwan will provide boarding, lodging and all educational facilities to children of Depressed Classes of above 8 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 2.—Free Press.

Mr. S.H. Rizvi, Honorary Secretary, Paisa Fund, All-India Shia Conference, who is at present in Bombay in connection with the work of the All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow, is staying at No. 53, Babullah Talao, Bombay.

THE LATE MR. M. A. DESAI.

(Continued from page 6).

were in fact tried in order to pacify the wrath of a District Commissioner who was not saluted by many of these traders and others joined in the hartal organised in order to protest against the attitude of that District Commissioner). It was the late Mr. M. A. Desai who by his untiring efforts got convened in 1919 at Nairobi the second East African Indian National Congress which was, so to say, dead from 1914, and sent delegations both to India and to England, and prepared material for both these delegations. Had it not been for him there would not have been held the 1919 Congress and the question of East Africa would not have seen the light of the day. He studied the question both minutely and carefully. He sent another delegation in 1921 to England in order to put the Indians' question before the Colonial Office. At this time the late Mr. Desai noticed the maltreatment to which the Africans were subjected both by the White settlers and the British Government and he took very keen personal interest in their advancement, and whenever his advice was sought by the Africans he gave them the best advice and assisted them whenever need arose. When Mr. Harry Thuku, the African leader, was ordered to be deported, it was the late Mr. Desai who consoled Mr. Thuku's friends and relatives. The Government found in him a very hard nut to break, and it was through his marvellous spirit and self-sacrifice that in East Africa there have been no Moderates and no Extremists—there has been only *one* party to fight against the Government.

An Able Worker.

In 1922 certain proposals were sent to the Governor from the Colonial Office in order to settle the burning Indian question, but the then Governor of Kenya, the late Sir Robert Coryndon (a most anti-Indian Governor), kept them secret from the Indians, and engineered the Whites to protest against the same. The late Mr. Desai convened a special sitting of the Standing Committee of the Congress in the beginning of 1923 to start the movement of non-payment of taxes, and as soon as the Governor learnt about this he sent the proposals (known as the Wood-Winterton Agreement) to the Indian Congress; but as the Whites' protests were strong and as Governor Coryndon was in their favour, it was arranged that a deputation from East Africa should visit England in order to place their case clearly before the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Colonial Office had asked the Governor to accompany the deputation. The Governor only arranged about the Whites' deputation, although the Government was to pay also for the Indian deputation's expenses; at this time the late Mr. Desai moved both the Government of India and the Imperial Government to do justice to the Indian community and ultimately at the eleventh hour instructions were received that Government should ask the Indian community to send their deputation, the expenses for which were to be paid by the Government. Of this deputation the late Mr. Desai was a member. He very ably put the Indians' case before the Colonial Office upon whom indirect influence was brought for the White settlers' cause. He attended the 1923 Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress which was held at Delhi as a special delegate from East Africa, and returned to that country in January, 1924, and attended the "Sarojini Naidu" Congress" and after that he went from village to village and explained to the villagers how they—Indians—were deceived and carried to every village the Congress Resolution of the Non-Payment of the Poll Tax. Whenever his services were demanded—and they were demanded always—he was always ready to serve his countrymen. To him "Duty and nothing else" was the first and principal motto. He, in pursuance to the Congress Resolution for not paying the 1924 Non-Native Poll Tax, was imprisoned for six weeks and he gladly courted imprisonment. From 1915 to the time he died at Bukoba he had no rest. Whenever any work was to be done Mr. M. A. Desai was there to do the same, whenever money was required for the Congress work Mr. M. A. Desai's services were requisitioned. He was the life and soul of East African Indians. Although he did not accumulate any wealth, he has earned something better than money, and that is *Honour*. His name will go down to posterity as the greatest benefactor in his time of the Indian community in East Africa. Although Mr. M. A. Desai is dead, I do not say that he is dead. His name is in the hearts and on the tongues of every Indian of East Africa. Mr. M. A. Desai is dead, long live Mr. M. A. Desai.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT RANGOON

RANGOON, July 25.

Mr. Alan Cobham alighted gracefully on Pazundaung creek at 5.08 this evening. The plane was brought ashore. The aviator encountered bad weather during his flight from Akyab to Rongoon. He first alighted thirty miles up the Irrawady and lost his bearing. Later, however, he returned to Rangoon. The Governor of Burma has telegraphed his congratulations to the airman.—A. P.

ANOTHER CALCUTTA EDITOR ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Babu Satyendrakumar Majumdar, the editor, of the "Anandabazar Patrika" was arrested to-day under sections 117, 143, 147 and 148 I. P. C. for the editorial comments made in the issue of the paper of July 3rd under the heading "Jatkinchit". He has been released on bail.—A. P.

APPEAL IN ALIPORE MURDER CASE.

HEARING IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

CALCUTT, July 26.

The appeal preferred by Harinarayan Chanda and nine Bengali youths who has been convicted by the Special Tribunal, Alipore of murdering Rai Bahadur Bhupen Chatterjee, Special Officer of the Intelligence Branch on May 28 came up for hearing this morning at the High Court before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mukherjee. The reference made by the Tribunal for confirmation of the death sentence on three of these persons was also heard. Of the ten, seven were sentenced to transportation for life, and three to death.

The facts of the case briefly are, on May 28, Rai Bahadur Bhupen Chatterjee after visiting the State prisoners at the Central Jail, Alipore went to visit these prisoners, known as the Dakhineswar bomb prisoners, in their yard known as the Bomb Yard, in the evening when he was alleged to have been assaulted with a crowbar by these Bengali youths resulting in his death at the hospital. The Special Tribunal after a full hearing convicted and sentenced them as above. Hearing is proceeding. The Court will inspect the place of occurrence at the Alipore Central Jail this afternoon.—Free Press.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS

LAHORE ARYASAMAJISTS' PROTEST

LAHORE, July 26.

The Lahore Aryasamajists protesting at a public meeting yesterday against the prohibition of Aryasamaj Nagarkirtan processions at Mussoorie, Hapar and Muhim characterised the official action as an unjustifiable encroachment on the religious liberty of Aryasamajists and hoped that the Government of India would lose no time in undoing the wrong. The meeting also resolved that should a constitutional struggle be found necessary for the safeguarding of the religious rights of Aryasamajists they would grudge no sacrifice which the All India Aryan League might demand of them.—A. P.

MURDER OF POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED

HYDERABAD (Sindh), July 26.

Two persons have been arrested in connexion with the murder of Mr. Yarmahommed, Sub-Inspector of Police. It is said that Mr. Yarmahomed had challenged a brother of one of the accused in a case of theft, and that the accused avenged his brother by murdering the Sub-Inspector.—Free Press.

THE GURKHA FUND

The General Secretary of the Gurkha League, Dehra Dun, announces that the following further contributions have been most gratefully received at the League Head-Quarters:—

The Maharajah and the Maharani of Tehri-Garhwal State	... 2,000
The Maharaajh and the Maharani of Sirmour State,	... 1,100
Raj Kumari Madhvi Dej Saheba of Jubbal State	... 50
Princess Sri Budhimati Kumari Doi Saheba of Nepal	... 100
B B Talati Esqr. B.A. LL.B. Advocate, Dehra Dun	... 51
Seth Badri D ss Thakur Dass Sahib Rais Dehra Dun	... 50

A Special Entertainment for the benefit of the Gurkha league will be held on Wednesday the 28th instant at 5-30 p.m., at Stiffle's Restaurant at Mussoorie, for which Prizes have very kindly been offered by Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Sirmour State, and Lieut. Budh Prakash Sahib Rais.

Total contributions received so far, including the grant of one acre of land to be given free to the league, promised by Mahant Onkar Prasad Sahib Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Dehra Dun, amount to Rs. 9,504. All contributions shall be most gratefully and publicly acknowledged.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

The nineteenth annual report of the working of the National Insurance Company of Calcutta for the period ending 31st December 1925 shows that the Company received 4405 life proposals of which 3670 resulted in new policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 67,25,500, the remainder being either declined or are awaiting completion. The Company's net annual new premium income during the period under report comes to Rs. 3,43,794-15-0. Claims on account of death to the extent of Rs 3,1,999-8-0 have been presented and a further sum of Rs. 2,60,424-0-0 has become due in respect of endowments assurances matured. The life assurance fund, including the investment reserve fund has been increased by Rs. 10,35,657-1-5 during the year, thus bringing the total to Rs. 83,02,474-7-10. The Staff Provident Fund started in 1923 has now been abolished and a Staff Pension Fund has been substituted in its place. The Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of Rs. 8 per share of Rs. 1,000 of which Rs. 100 each share have been paid up.

TILAK DAY AT AMRAOTI

A RESPONSIVIST'S HARANGUE.

AMRAOTI, July 26.

Tilak week is being celebrated here from the 25th instant. It opened last evening with a lecture by Mr. B.G. Khaparde, M. L.C., under the presidentship of Mr. T.L. Sheode. The lecturer said that an intelligent grasp of the situation and a quick judgment of how to face it were the soul of Lokmanya's politics.

The politics that followed him steadily refused the use of intelligence and change of manoeuvres. Open declarations were made that the Congress was to be made a gathering of weavers and no Swaraj would be welcome if not obtained by non-violence. And we saw the efforts for democracy culminating in dictatorship. Deshabandhu Das saw the disaster, and turned the scales by stupendous efforts which cost him his wealth, health and life. Majority in the Council was secured only in this province and Deshabandhu Das and Pandit Nehru were present to guide the first steps in the experiment at Nagpur. Even then Deshabandhu was agreeable to give Provincial Autonomy in working out the programme of obstruction and he would surely have led the Responsive Co-operation Party had he lived long.—Free Press.

AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The seventh Tilak anniversary was celebrated to-day by the Maharashtra Mandal under the presidency of Mr. I. B. Sen. Mr. Sen said that the trait of Tilak's character which appealed to him most forcibly was his iron determination to achieve what he considered to be best for India.

His formula "Home Rule is our birthright" contained behind it the grim determination and earnestness of a true patriot. His greatness lay in his self-sacrifice and service for the country which were ingrained in his nature.

Dr. Agarkar remarked that Tilak as a practical politician would sometimes resort to front attack and sometimes to flank attack unlike other leaders, who lacked Tilak's practical temperament.—Free Press.

SEND-OFF TO MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJI.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At a pleasant evening party given by the staff of the "Modern Review" to their editor Mr. Ramananda Chatterji on the eve of his departure for Geneva, speeches were made by Professor Binoy Kumar Sircar, Mr. Mrinala Kanti Bose and Raj Bahadur Rama Prasad Chanda paying high tributes to the independent journalism which Mr. Chatterji maintained in his papers They all wished him god speed.

Replying Mr. Chatterji said he felt encouraged in his mission by the sympathy and goodwill they have shown towards him. At this critical time of the country, he felt the agony of separation from the field of his activities, but he believed some good might come out of this mission. Speaking generally of the present trouble he said that according to the law of general and social inheritance, neighbours were responsible for each other's goodness and badness, and in this sense both communities were, to a greater or less extent, to blame for the present tension.—Free Press.

BOMBAY POSTAL CONFERENCE

DELIBERATIONS CONCLUDED

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

The Sixth Bombay Presidency Post and R.M.S. Conference concluded its deliberations this evening. In all the Conference passed about 20 resolutions. One resolution expressed discontent about the rejection of the irreducible demands by the Government and considered revision in scales of pay in case of the town and Island of Bombay as inadequate. Another resolution asked for overtime allowance, removal of distance limit recently imposed on house-rent allowance and out-station allowance to the R.M.S. employees. The resolutions asking local allowance for R.M.S. staff at Poona and Ahmedabad and drawing attention to the injustice done to the R.M.S. Inspectors and head clerks to Superintendents and asking for an increase in their pay were also passed.

In concluding the proceedings the President Sardar Mutalik, expressed satisfaction at the unanimity with which they worked and said that the Conference proved a great success. He asked them to be optimistic and not to lose heart. Government was not so apathetic to their demands, as some of them considered. He said that though he represented vested rights he was one of them and amidst them. Even vested interests would respond to their legitimate demands. He appealed for mutual co-operation and assured them that he would never fail in his duty towards them.—Free Press.

Sir Clement Hindley, Mr. A. A. L. Parsons and Mr. Wrench of the Railway Board were examined on Monday in Calcutta in camera by the Tariff Board.—F.P.I.

The situation in North Calcutta is quiet on Monday and normal business has been resumed in Burrabazar and its vicinty.—F.P.I.

BENGAL POLITICS

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

NEW PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

In pursuance of the compromise recently arrived at between Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr T. C. Goswami the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met this afternoon to elect thirty members to the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the place of thirty members who had been nominated by Mr. Sen Gupta in exercise of the powers granted to him by the B. P. C. C. at its stormy meeting of June 13th when Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Mirmal Chunder walked out of the meeting as a protest against such reconstitution of the Executive Committee. The thirty nominated members at the request of Mr. Sen Gupta had resigned their seats and to-day thirty new members were elected. The new list includes Messrs. Goswami Sarat Bose, Naliniranjan Sircar and two representatives of the Congress Workers Party namely Messrs. Amrendra Nath Chatterjee and Upendranath Banerjee.

The first item on the agenda before the B. P. C. C. to-day related to the selection of names for the Presidentship of the forth coming Assam Congress. As it was found that it was now too late for the Committee to propose three names and they could only make a final selection it was decided to postpone the selection to the meeting of the committee in August.

A MEMBER'S PROTEST.

When the second item relating to the election of thirty new members was taken up a member belonging to the Congress Workers' Party raised a point of order as he wanted to know why the resolution, he had sent in a few days back, suggesting the dissolution of the existing executive committee and re-election of all the sixty members instead of only thirty, had not been included in the agenda.

Mr. Sen Gupta, President, told the member that the resolution was out of order and had therefore not been included in the agenda.

Thereupon the member accompanied by a few of his friends walked out of the meeting which elected thirty members as stated above.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has now altered the date of the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee from 13th August to 18th August.—A. P.

DEFAULTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY MUNICIPAL CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, July 17.

The Dharwar city fathers met in a general meeting yesterday and suspended the tax-inspector and have decided either to suspend or send on compulsory leave the Secretary, Mr. Gilganchi and the Chief Officer, Mr. Patil for negligence of duty in the matter of defalcations and misappropriations by Bhimaji Hangal who committed suicide on the 3rd of March. He was collection karkun of the Municipality. The defalcations found out up-to-date amount to Rs. 661-1-6. No body knows to what amount the defalcations would swell as the inquiry proceeds.

PRESIDENT A VICTIM.

Strange to say the president himself was a victim to the defalcation. After the death of the deceased a fresh karkun was appointed and he began to collect outstanding bills. He went to the president for taxes of his bunglow. The resident showed him the receipt for payments which he had already made. This opened the eyes of the Municipality to what must have been going on for over a year. A number of such cases were discovered one after the other.

Inspite of the repeated warnings given by the president, the Chief Officer and the Secretary did not take up the matter. The Collector on getting information from one, Mr. B. M. Patil wrote to the President and the President had to take up the whole thing seriously. With the assistance and the collaboration of Hormapurmath, the chairman of the managing committee, the President inquired into the matter and found that fraud had been committed, receipts had been torn off and fresh ones had been substituted in their place that money had not been credited, that this was undetected for months and that collection money was allowed to lie with the karkun for days together, that receipt books lay about that there was no supervision.

Having adopted the report of this enquiry the Municipality adopted the resolution of Mr. Karaka which is to the effect that all the papers and the accounts should be submitted for report to the special auditor appointed and till that time the tax-inspector should be suspended and the ed to take compulsory leave.

Secretary and Chief Officer should be ask

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

WORLD MIGRATION CONFERENCE.

THE RACIAL BAN.

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY.)

The I.L.P. amendment, declaring against exclusion of immigrants on the grounds race or colour, raised the one big con- versy at the World Migration Conference. s was not apparent at the public sessions the procedure of these conferences is that the real issues rarely are reveal- in public. First, there is a series of eral speeches; then a Commission ashes out the subject behind closed doors prepares a resolution; finally, the reso- ion is reported to the Conference. It n the Commission that the vital debates place.

ere was some evidence in the earlier ches of the coming conflict. Dr. Evat, Australian delegate, challengingly de- the I.L.P. view. Lajpat Rai, the an delegate, as challengingly championed Only one speaker was allowed from country, and, as William Luna had dy spoken for Britain—Hunn was res- ible for matters concerning emigration the Labour Government—I had to post- e the statement of the I.L.P. case un- the Commission. Each country was per- ted two representatives on the Commis- I should like to acknowledge the tesy of the Labour Party and Trades n Congress delegations in permitting to be one of the two.

THE DEBATE.

hen the draft resolution was brought re the Commission, I was delighted to that the I.L.P. amendment had been rporated in a clause declaring that in ciple for freedom of movement between rent countries, though recognising the sity for restrictions on economic consi- tions, our actual phrase—"immigrants ld not be excluded on the grounds of and colour"—was embodied. The le clause—and particularly one phrase as vigorously (and ably, criticised by re, the Canadian delegate). The Aus- n representative as vigorously defended nd I followed on its behalf. Pollak sup- ed for India, and then for a long time debate continued. It was clear that overwhelming sense of the Commission on our side, but finally it was agreed refer the resolution to a sub-committee resenting three emigrant and three im- rant countries. I was nominated for sub-committee, but, finding that no re- entative of the coloured races was in- ed, withdrew for Lajpat Rai. . . .

hen the sub-committee reported back he Commission, we found that the con- ersial clause had been entirely dropped the sake of unity. Lajpat Rai had un- nately had to leave the committee af- half-an-hour. One of the proposals of sub-committee was to refer the econo- issues involved in emigration to a joint mission of the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I. further consideration and report. I ediately moved that the terms of refe- e should include consideration of ques- of race and colour. This was opposed Australia, but I was seconded by New and and, after a discussion which show- hat opinion was generally on our side, ralia gave way.

re was a strong feeling on the Commis- that too much consideration was being to Australia and Canada. One dele- described them as "a House of Lords ing the wishes of the rest of the Inter- nal." At the last moment, Richter, ustria, moved that the clause regarding om of movement be reinserted. This carried by a large majority, but it was ly decided to consider this as an adden- to the agreed upon resolution, allowing r and Evat to state the case on both .

I. L. P. VIEW.

hen we met the full conference again, r put the International Socialist view nordinarily well. Evat, for Australia, was much more reasonable, and welcomed further consideration by the proposed Joint Commission. He asserted that the I.L.P. view was that of theoraticians distant from the problem, whilst the Australian view was that of men grappling with realities on the spot. I was permitted to put the I.L.P. case, emphasising the following points:—

1. If the Conference had been in reality a 'World' conference, three out of four delegates would have represented the coloured races. As it was, there were only two coloured delegates among 100.

2. The workers of the coloured races are at present largely unorganised, but are certain to become a power in the future. The practical view must be considered not only through the eyes of Australia, but the eyes of the world. If the psychology of the inferiority of the coloured races was maintained a race war was inevitable.

3. To restrict the coloured races to their own countries would not solve the economic problem. Capital would continue to emigrate to the coloured territories, and the coloured workers would be used to undercut White standards in their own countries.

4. There were three ways of dealing with the problem:—

(a) Extension of I.L.O. standards.

(b) Assistance by I.F.T.U. and L.S.I. to coloured workers in industrial and political organisation.

(c) Experience by coloured workers of Trade Union conditions and organisation in White countries, so that they could take back knowledge to their own countries.

5. The Joint Commission of the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I. should consider all these points. Whatever restrictions it considered necessary to prevent reductions in the standard of living, it ought to declare against any restriction on the ground of birth or race or colour.

The next step must be for the I.L.P. to bring before this Commission the detailed proposals which it has made in its Indian and Empire Policy Commission reports.

LABOUR RECOGNITION.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA).

In the organisation of Labour in India just at the present moment outside help is a necessity. The Government of Bombay recognised it in their report which they issued under the name of the Industrial Disputes Committee, over which Sir Stanley Reed presided and at which I was examined very closely in two successive sittings in the Secretariat. The Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay and consisted of some of the leading capitalists of Bombay such as Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. J. B. Jetit, Mr. Lalji Naranji and others and Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., worked as Secretary. Volleys of questions were fired by all the gentlemen including Sir Stanley Reed and ultimately the Committee resolved that outside interference was a desideratum which could not be easily set aside at the present moment. Guided by that principle Government acted wisely in the immediate succeeding stage of labour development in Bombay and granted two of our Labour Unions, namely the Bombay Postmen and Packers' Union and the Bombay Telegraph Workmens' Union the concession of recognition. I remember how easily our Telegraph Workmen's Union was recognised by the Government of India in a surprisingly short time. That was some two years ago In spite of three outsiders working in the above Union, Government recognised our claims and the Telegraph Menials have secured a right of representation on the Advisory Committee of the Telegraph men sitting at Simla.

But gradually Government appears to be drifting into the grasping grip of capitalism and straying away from the recommendations of their ows Committee. I will not deplore just now Government's nomination on the legislatures, as representatives of labour, of weak and feeble-minded men, with certain exceptions such as my esteemed friend Mr. N.M. Joshi. But when Government wants to deal a blow at Labour organisation in Bombay by forcing outsiders like us to leave the fold of labour, we shall raise an emphatic protest, for the life of Unionism among the masses in Bombay just at the present stage is dependent completely on the public-spirited and humane assistance outsiders give to labourers at the cost of their time, energy, livelihood and even name.

Just an instance to the point. I have started a Government Peons and Menial Service Union in Bombay consisting of representatives from the following departments: New Custom House, Collector of Bombay, Chief Accountant, Accountant General, High Court, Small Causes Court, Income Tax Office, and Secretariat. It was started last February. I have prepared its constitution and am managing the Union with the help of a managing Committee of about 20 representatives, all from among the men. A list of grievances was forwarded to Government with the request to redress them and to receive a deputation of the men. Replies were received that the request cannot be complied with as the Union was not recognised. I made a move for recognition and now the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay sends a ridiculous reply in the course of which he suggests that members must be Government servants and that no outsider must work and if any paid Secretary from side was employed Government have no objection. Government are aware of the Union being confined entirely to the Government Menials alone. I am the only outsider helping honorarily the illiterate and poor workmen. We have our own office, our own Funds and no political or any selfish game whatsoever. Moreover the recent Trades Union Act has recognised the right of the outsider being in the Committee of Union. In view of this it is surprising that Government should refuse to concede recognition to their own Menial Service Union. Is this but a camouflage to disregard the many hardships under which the mass of poor workmen are smarting? We have wired to the Government of India for recognition and as the legal position of the outsider is tenable, the Government of Bombay ought to comply with our request without any further hesitancy.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

BRIEF STORY OF STRUGGLE FOR SHORTER HOURS.

M.J. Sassenbach, Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions writes:—

The struggle to reduce the hours of labour has always occupied a prominent place in the programme of the trade unions of every country and it is therefore only natural that the trade union International should also have to take this question up. The first occasion was at the Amsterdam Conference (1905) when the following proposal was submitted by the Danish National Centre:

"This Conference resolves to conduct in 1905 through the International Secretariat of the Trade Union National Centres, an enquiry into the length of the working day in the various countries. The information so obtained shall be communicated at the beginning of 1906 to the National Centres in the three official languages in the usual way."

This proposal gave rise to an exhaustive discussion, and was described as the most important matter before the conference. It was however fully realised that great difficulties stood in the way of its execution, and those present were warned against cherishing extravagant hopes. In particular the International Secretary urged that the completion of the enquiry should be postponed for a year in order that the most careful preparations might be made and a uniform questionnaire drawn up. Subject to this delay of one year the Danish resolution was accepted.

At the Christiana Conference in 1907 a questionnaire drafted by Legien was considered and appreciated by the delegates, but it was at the same time thought to be too complicated. It would be an immense peace of work to bring to completion but at Amsterdam it had been under-estimated. The opinion was also expressed by the Swedish delegate that such a task was really the work of the governments. While retaining the principle of the Amsterdom resolution, it was amended so that the National Centres were requested to give the "fullest possible" information as to the length of the working day in their respective countries.

The Paris Conference (1909) had before it a Danish motion stating that the Danish Trade Unions proposed to make a demand for the reduction of hours of work in spite of the risk that this would lead to a great industrial conflict, and that in view of this probable conflict the economic support of the other countries would be necessary. It was endeavoured to find out by means of a confidential circular whether this support could be granted.

HOME WORKERS.

Closely bound up with the question of the statutory regulation of hours of work is the question of home workers. Therefore a further proposal submitted by Belgium was accepted by the Conference demanding the early enactmest of legislation regulating home work. The real aim of this resolution was the 'abolition' of home work and the Budapesth Conference (1911) accordingly instructed the International Secretary to collect material on the subject of home work and submit a report to the National Centres. The Budapesth Conference also accepted a resolution opposing night-work, and asked all Labour representatives in the Parliaments of the different countries to demand the legal prohibition of all night-work not absolutely necessary.

The last International Conference before the outbreak of the war, held in Zurich in 1913, adopted after a short discussion the following resolution moved by the Swedish National Centre:

"The Conference most earnestly entreats the Labour Members of Parliament of the different countries to bring in bills or amendments in connection with the prohibition of night work for those workers engaged in industries in which night work is not absolutely unavoidable and at the same time motions for the legal eight hour day.

In order that an idea may be gained with regard to the treatment of this question at the hands of the administrative bodies of the different countries, the executives of the various organisations are requested to include a statement concerning the treatment of these propositions and the result of the negotiations in connection with same in the different countries."

Owing to the intervention of the world war, the "International Federation of Trade Unions" (this title was adopted at the Zurich Conference in place of the former "International Secretariat") never received the information asked for, and further progress in this matter which is of so great importance to the international working class, was held up.

The treatment of this question by subsequent International Trade Union meetings and Conferences will be dealt with in a further article.—

WHAT IS WRONG WITH B. P. T. STAFF EMPLOYEES?

Mr. S. H. Jabhwala writes:—

Perhaps a question may be asked what is wrong with the B. P. T. Staff employees, who have recently started a very powerful organization in which daily members are increasing and whose legitimate grievances have been formulated and represented to the chairman of the Port Trust for an early and immediate consideration. The Dock Staff would themselves have led the Union but the task has fallen upon me as there is a good deal of victimization and every one who is an employee nowadays is careful of his job.

The Staff consists of Shed Superintendents, Assistant Shed Superintendents, Assistant Managers, Remark Clerks, Sorting Clerks, Rota Clerks, Tally Clerks, Gate Staffs, 'Coolies' and other "menials." There are different departments each department having its own name and its own employees so that the whole total is gone up to 1,000. In the first place there are a good many irregularities in the matter of pay and promotion so that many times the inferior gets more pay than the superior and yet the responsibilities of the duties of former are laid upon the shoulders of the latter. Only recently a notice was put up by the Docks Manager to the effect that Night Duty would be paid at the rate of day wages which in my opinion of experience based upon connection with Labour Organization in Bombay is unjust and inhuman for Night Duty must be paid at its own rate.

Older employees who have put in years of service and who were promised permanent jobs of Rs. 110 are still continued on Rs. 80 and the bogie of Efficiency Bar is brought before the men.

The public of Bombay are perhaps not aware that several of the Dock work Staff are called clerks but their wages are those of Hamals in our local Firms and Banks. If promises were made for permanent jobs, they ought to be solemnly observed.

Why should there be partiality in the matter of appointment to superior jobs? And why should fresh men be placed over old employees already in the employ of the Trust?.

Also the Port Trust are alleged to be pocketing large sums of money in the name of their menials from the Agents of the loading and unloading departments, whereas the Trust itself pays low wages to its own servants. Also the interference of the police during night duty and the Dock Manager's refusing to listen to his own servants is a complaint which needs immediate redress. It is upto a well-managed institution at least to listen to what the staff has to say before punishing them on the reports of others. The demands of the men are, therefore, that the several wrongs should be righted and I urge that the Port Trustees will soon receive a deputation consisting of representatives of the Union, so as directly to place the case of the men before the authorities concerned. The Union also desires as suggested by my esteemed friend Mr. Ginwala to have a representative of labour on the Board of the Port Trust. If the interests of the employers are guarded by their nominees on the Board of the Port Trust, why should those of the labourers and the staff who number by thousands be not represented on the same?

If the Port Trust does not immediately set itself to the business of pacifying the men there is danger of some trouble coming on among the employees.

DEMANDS OF RAILWAY WORKERS

The following resolutions have been communicated by Mr. Jhabvala, Honorary Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Union, to the Agent of the Railways as passed by the railwaymen's meeting held at Matunga on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. Ginvala:—

(1) The extraordinary meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workmen of the G. I. P Railway workshops while thanking the Agent for his kindness in appointing about five members on the Staff Councils, who are directly connected with the Union as his nominees, calls upon those five gentlemen not to accept the kind offers of the Agent to work the Staff Councils as long as workmen's union is not recognised and the right of election to the Staff Councils is conceded to the workers. The meeting, therefore, earnestly requests the Agent to recognise the Union and formally invite the Union to send its members to work on the Staff Councils.

(2) The meeting requests the Agent and the other workshop authorities to revise the schedule of payment to a large number of their employees in the workshops both at Matunga and at Parel who have hitherto not been given any promotion whatsoever for the last many years though they have shown sufficient ability and in their different kinds of work.

(3) The meeting condemns the action of the workshop authorities in appointing outsiders as fitters setting aside the rightful claims of many other workers who have put in different periods of service under the Company.

(4) The meeting requests the Agent to reinstate eight of the workmen of the Matunga workshops, who were transferred to Parel workshop on promise of better prospects and who have now been thrown out of employment under orders for retrenchment.

(5) This meeting of the Railway workers requests the Agent to keep uniform hours of night shift duty to eight hours instead of alloting to some hours and half and to others 8 1|2 hours is the saw mill-shop.

POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR STUDENTS AND HOUSEWIVES

If I ask for 1d. from you, that is begging. If I take from you, without permission, that is stealing.

If I lend you 1d. and take for it 2d., it is interest and honourable banking. If it is usury, I may take from you less.

If I ask 2d. from you for goods which cost me 1d., it is business and the profit is justified.

If the Government takes 10 per cent. out of the 1d. profit, it is because it protects business and is therefore serviceable to the nation.

If it takes also 10 per cent. taxes out of wages and salary with the help of courts and by threats of punishment, it is not robbery, but for the benefit of people whom it protects.

Money multiplies by investment—to take out of those who have some. Others may wait till they get some.

All goods and services are legal excuses for taking away the money.

BUYING POWER OF WORKERS

The buying power of actual workers in European cities according to the good standards of central European lands, London being taken as 100, is as under:—

Amsterdam	86	per cent.
Berlin	74	
Brussels	56	,,
Copenhagen	105	,,
Lisbon	34	,,
Madrid	59	,,
Milan	49	,,
Oslo (Norway)	82	,,
Paris	76	,,
Philadelphia	172	,,
Ottawa	167	,,
Prague	57	,,
Rome	46	,,
Stockholm	74	,,
Vienna	48	,,
Warsaw	55	,,

The average buying power of central European ex-belligerent countries is 30 per cent. below the English.

SWARAJ OR MIRAGE?

"Chronicle" Photo

Mr. B. F. Bharucha addressing a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay, on Sunday, on "Where are we going? To Swaraj or Mirage?"

FIFTEEN MILE WALKING.

"Chronicle" Photo

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Bombay a fifteen mile walking competition took place on Sunday morning. Only Bengalees were eligible for the competition and the entire number came to 45. The route laid out was from Santa Cruz to the Co-operage. Owing to the very bad whether the walk began at 6-40 a.m. instead of 6 a.m. as notified. The first competitor P. Maitra (No 28) completed the walk in 2 hrs. 34 min. 50 sec. The second was B. C. Chakravarty (No 8), the 3rd S. Ganguly (No 21), the 4th A. C. Maitra (No 27). Only 24 out of the 45 were able to reach the winning post.

MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA.

Photo by G. S. A.

The leading men of Bihar, with Sir Ali Imam as president of the reception committee, gave a garden party to Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-law, who retired recently as Finance Member of the Province, at Patna, on the 24th July. He was also entertained to a dinner. Mr. Sinha was the First Indian to have been appointed to the Finance Portfolio of any province.

Why Suffer from Malaria?

Use—

ZANDU'S MALARIA MIXTURE

and **ROOT IT OUT**

In Repeated Attacks of Fever with Enlargement of Spleen, Loss of Strength, Loss of Appetite

USE IT PROMPTLY & PERSISTENTLY

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
BOMBAY 14
SELLING BRANCH: Kalbadevi Road.

MALARIA MIXTURE: Ans. -/14/- per bottle; Rs. 9/- per dozen

List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

WONDERFUL GERMAN INVENTION

LANOL

The only guaranteed remedy for all sorts of skin diseases as Scabs, Itch, Ringworm, etc., specially invaluable for Chronic Eczema and Painful Sores. It acts like magic in Primary Venereal Sores without any bad after effects. Speedy and soothing effects guaranteed. Be convinced of its wonderful power by a single application only. Price refunded in case of failure.

Price per Phial Re. 1. 3 phials Rs. 2-8
Postage Extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
MULLICK & Co.,
1, Jugipara Lane, (Maniktola) Calcutta.

Made with
Finest Douro Port,
The Greatest of all Restoratives.
It is unequalled in cases of
Weakness, Insomnia, Anæmia, Dyspepsia,
and for all
Nervous Complaints.
From all Chemists and Stores.
Proprietors:
Dr. Hale's Vin Sanguis Co.,
13, Southampton Street, W.C.
London.
Agents—Walker Vidler, BOMBAY.

Stock can be had from
A. M. THAKKAR, Princess St., Bombay.
J. H. KAMROODIN & Co., Princess St., Bombay.
KANTILAL MANILAL & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

HALF A CENTURY
- RENOWNED -

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS

FOR
Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar, Hay and Jungle Fevers.

SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director.

Apply for Price List.

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14.
Tele Add: "Cawashapur" Bombay.

COOK—EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalog FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
AGENTS: G.S. RANADE & Co. Girgaum

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS BY AN ASTROLOGER WHO PREDICTED MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR FUTURE? If so, send your selected questions and a copy of your horoscope or the exact time of writing the letter and you will get their correct answers. Charges for 5 questions Re 1. For each extra question As. 4. Life Reading for 1 year (Monthly details) Rs. 4. Wedding Details Rs. 10. "JAYAVASIKARANI" TALISMAN for achieving success in all undertakings Rs. 2 each. Postage extra. THE HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency.

The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 23th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatma ji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

KARWAR NOTES.

SCHOOL BOARD NOMINATIONS DELAYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARWAR, July 11.

Although nearly two months have gone by since the election of the members of the new School Board, the new Board has not begun to function. Red Tape and Circumlocution Office have conspired to delay the nomination of the three or four members that have to be nominated by the Government. It appears, when the proposed nomination list had almost finished going through its appointed course, and was about to be gazetted, red tape was again wound round it: for at the eleventh hour a change had been made in the prescribed procedure of sanction, check and approval by the official hierarchy in this matter; and away back the list was sent for another long passage through the mill. Hence the inordinate delay, not yet ended, in the functioning of the new School Board. Circum-Tape ki jai! cry those members of the present Board who have not been re-elected nor hope to be nominated for the new, and well they may.

AN INACCESSIBLE COLLECTOR.

If report be true, Mr. Montgomery, the Collector, whatever else he may be, is certainly not over-accessible to people. Pleaders, complainants, applicants, all who would see him in his office on official business are, it seems, sadly inconvenienced by the extreme rarity of his visibility. He is said to attend office only on three days in the week, on one of which he keeps himself entirely to himself. On the other two days, even pleaders desiring to see him on legal business have to wait indefinitely till it suits his pleasure to receive them, or else some particular hour is appointed which may be quite unsuitable to a visitor on urgent business. In this and some other respects, he seems, far from being the martyr to "dooty" —as Anglo India, loves to depict the mofussil Civilian.

CO-OPERATION AND IRRITATION.

In the evening of the 3rd instant the International Co-operators' Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Karwar Urban Co-operative Bank. The proceedings were tastefully gone through. Notes were compared by various speakers interested in co-operation, and one young budding publicist in particular made some practical suggestions for improvement and irritated one omniscient official who was present at the meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Certainly, you have obliged the students in general by your editorial note, dated the 15th inst. under the heading of "Appointment of Examiners". Your correspondent is quite right when he says that the appointment of examiners at all the University examinations, is a question which "requires a searching scrutiny at the hands of the Senate". It is, generally, noticed that "ordinary" graduates of the Bombay University have been appointed as examiners, at different University examinations, when men with better qualifications and thorough experience are available, and whose claims are so far, ignored by the Syndicate. Further, the University appoints the "same sot of men year after year", not only in their special subjects, but in other subjects as well. The University Reforms Committee has, also, recommended that "where there is plentiful supply of competent examiners, an examiner should not examine more than three years in succession". But our University appoints the "same examiner for years and years together". Is this not showing "favouritism" to a particular individual, and ignoring the claims of persons of excellent qualifications? Your correspondent is also quite right when he says that a Professor should "not" be appointed as Examiner "in his own subject" and further, the Professors should not be allowed to be Examiners of "their own pupils". But the ways of our University are quite the different. Sir, you are quite right when you say in your note, dated the 15th instant, that "the best plan is to associate the candidates' professors with external examiners". The Senate it is said, is shortly going to discuss the question of Examination Reform. It is to be hoped the Senate will give its careful consideration to the suggestions on the subject by the University Reform Committee and also the fuller recommendations of the Sadler Commission. It is time, Sir, the Senate members took up this matter seriously and stopped the practice of appointing the same set of examiners year after year, for the sake of "maintaining efficiency and good name" of the Bombay University. Will Drs. Nadgir and Vicgas and other spirited members of the Senate look to this matter carefully?

—Yours, etc.,
TRUTH.

Bombay, July 23.

OUR DHARWAR LETTER.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DHARWAR, July 15.

On the 8th instant the Dharwar Municipal General body met under the new District Municipal Act and considered the necessary questions and elected a new standing committee of 12 members with Mr. G. H. Honnapurmath Vakil, the Veteran Lingayat Nationalist leader of Dharwar, as its chairman. The committee has on it prominent nationalist leader like Sjt. Vinayakrao Joshi a staunch N.C.O. Congressman and Dr. Shirhatti and a young Lingayat gentleman Mr. Hirennath, Hon. Bench Magistrate, Dharwar town and others. It is a matter to be regretted that some graduate members, pleaders, though proposed and supported to be on the standing committee shirked the responsibility of working on the same. Time has not yet come when every educated man feels the responsibility of carrying out the civic duties.

MUNICIPAL MISMANAGEMENT.

There was a loud cry in the public about the mismanagement about the construction of the new Municipal building and there were wild rumours about defalcations in the Municipal funds by its servants. One of the Municipal clerks whose duty was the collection of Municipal taxes has been now found to have misappropriated a sum of nearly Rs. 1,300 and more. Investigation is going on. But the man committed suicide by taking poison some months back when his crime was detected. The general body that met on last Thursday really deserves congratulations on having made a thorough enquiry in the matter and appointed a sub-committee for making enquiry into the construction of the building. They have also appointed a Government auditor to re-audit the Municipal accounts of the last 3 years. This action of the General body has restored some confidence in the present management of the Municipal affairs. It is reported that, after the receipt of the auditor's report the Municipality is going to take all necessary steps against those servants who are responsible for mismanagement misappropriations and defalcations of the funds.

According to the provisions of the New Municipal Act the Chief Officer is required to be a graduate. Unfortunately the Dharwar Municipal Chief Officer happens to be a non-graduate. So the Committee had no alternative but to order him to cease to act as Chief Officer from that date and the Chairman of the Standing Committee Mr. Honnapurmath was invested with the powers till the appointment of a new Chief Officer was made.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

The Dharwar Town Planning Scheme is completed and the Arbitrator Mr. Stamper has sent his award which will be shortly enquired into and confirmed modified after hearing the objections of the persons concerned by the Tribunal of Arbitration which is shortly to commence its proceedings. The Arbitrator's award with regard to compensations and contributions is viewed with great dissatisfaction. Many of the land-owners whose property is affected by this new scheme are going to contest the Arbitrator's award.

A SHOCKING MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with painful feelings that I am seeking the hospitality of your columns, for exposing the heinous social scandal involved in the marriage of an orthodox Brahmin aged about 72, and leading the life of an astrologer and a priest. The second marriage of this individual at such an advanced age, took place recently in a village in the vicinity of Junagadh, the premier State of Kathiawar. His first wife aged about 60 is still living, and by this wife he has got two daughters, the eldest being about 30 and the youngest about 21 years old. The eldest daughter has five sons and daughters and the second is the mother of one female child. The man had a son by his first wife, who died some years ago leaving behind him a widow whose age at present is said to be about forty years. It is this patriarchal individual, leading a priestly and "religious" life and maintaining himself by reading "shastras" and "puranas" who has not hesitated to enter into the bonds of matrimony with a young victim of about 12 years only, about the same age as his youngest grandchild. It is really most shocking to any one with the smallest grain of humanity in him. The man's action is intolerable in these days of civilization and progress and I wonder how such a man is allowed freely to continue his social relations with the Shree Gaud Brahamin community to which he belongs. Such a mas deserves severe condemnation by his caste people and with a view to give him and others of his ilk a lesson, he should be socially boycotted in every respect. It is, as I honestly feel, the sacred duty of Amir Shaikh Mahomadbhai, the Dewan of the State, to look into such marriages with interest and punish such moral and social culprits by inflicting due punishment thereby giving a lesson to others like him.—Yours etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Navsari Chambers,
Fort,
Bombay, July 21.

Following in Grandpa's Footsteps.

Willie's got it too!

For health, vigour and jollity there is nothing to choose between them. When your children get tired, mopey or naughty for no apparent reason, there is something wrong with their health. Their spirits won't be right until their health is right.

There is one safe simple way to remedy all the minor ills of childhood; that is to stir a tiny dose of Kruschen Salts into the child's tea, cocoa or porridge every morning. Half as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece is enough, and they will never taste it. It will put their little bodies right, and the next morning they will wake up laughing and happy and with "that Kruschen feeling" of vigorous health.

Don't let them get ill, for the sake of less than an anna a week. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts now.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

The Golden Key.

TO YOUR FORTUNE AND FUTURE
Contains:—Who will become a lakhier or millionaire? Who will get hidden treasure? Who will be a rich man throughout? Who will get money suddenly? Method of preparing talismans and knowing daily future, how to know secret of success in any work, how to know lucky days. Who will live long etc. Price Re. 1-0-0.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM B. N. Ry.

Free! Absolutely Free!!

To purchasers of our Tata lever 18ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "C" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.
WRITE NOW:
THE CAPTAIN WATCH CO.,
P. B. 295, MADRAS.

LOOK
Rs. 90/-

Will Bring you securedly packed in a wooden crate and freight paid to your station

WELLINGTON
GUARANTEED ALL BRITISH

Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop cord tyres, B.S.A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mudguards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle, rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells. Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O., the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
(Opp. Messrs Thomas Cook & Son.)
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

BOMBAY'S IDEAL, BEAUTIFUL AND AIRY HOUSES FOR LODGING AND BOARDING, PATRONIZED BY HIGHCLASS HINDUS OF ALL PROVINCES.

(1) **SUKHSAGAR HINDU LODGE**
PRINCESS STREET. MANGALDAS ROAD.
Telephone No. 20298. Telegraphic Address—"HINDU HOTEL" BOMBAY.

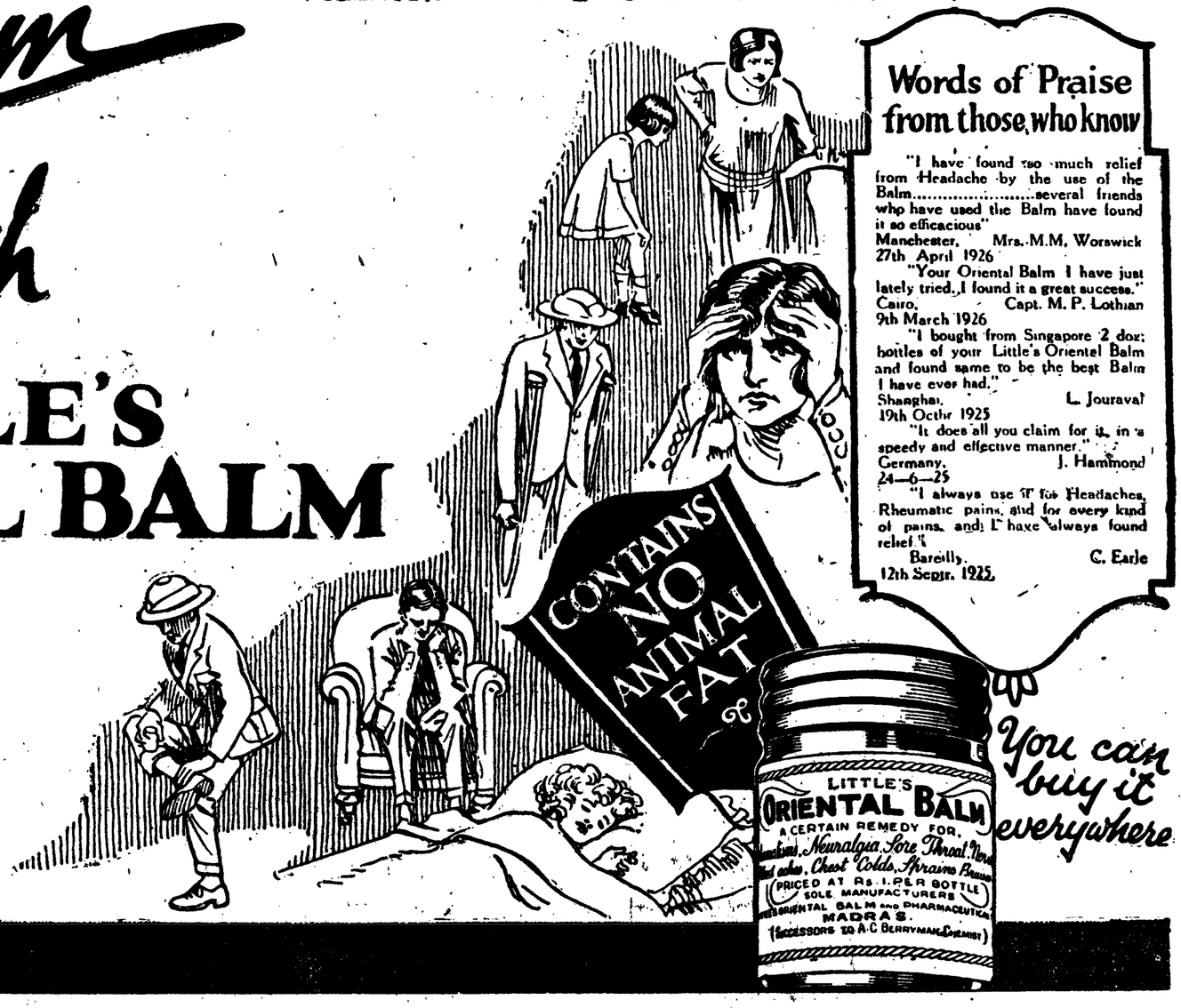
(2) **THE NATIONAL HINDU LODGE**
Kilachand Mansion, Junction of Charni and Sandhurst Roads.
Telephone No. 40708. Telegraphic Address—"SUKHDAYA" BOMBAY.

The thousand ills that flesh is heir to

Heal them with

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

The World's Greatest ... Pain-cure . .



You can buy it everywhere

Words of Praise from those who know

"I have found so much relief from Headache by the use of the Balm.....several friends who have used the Balm have found it so efficacious"
Manchester, Mrs. M.M. Worswick
27th April 1926

"Your Oriental Balm I have just lately tried, I found it a great success."
Cairo, Capt. M. P. Lothian
9th March 1926

"I bought from Singapore 2 doz: bottles of your Little's Oriental Balm and found same to be the best Balm I have ever had."
Shanghai, L. Jouraval
19th Octbr 1925

"It does all you claim for it, in a speedy and effective manner."
Germany, J. Hammond
24—6—25

"I always use it for Headaches, Rheumatic pains, and for every kind of pains, and I have always found relief."
Bareilly, C. Earle
12th Septr. 1925.

LEWIS & JONES' WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent. Paper, 5 per cent. 1945/55 and the New Loan have shed four annas on the week at Rs. 77, Rs. 103¾ and Rs. 88 respectively, closing easy with sellers over, whilst prices of other issues are practically unchanged and fairly steady.

The market has been dull with a small business passing.

Bank rate 4 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 77.0, Redn. yield 4.11.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 93.12, Redn. yield 4.34.

4 per cent. 1960/70 88.0, Redn. yield 4.20.

5 per cent. 1935 (taxable) 102.6, Redn. yield 4.20.

5 per cent. 1929/47 (taxable), 101.8, Redn. yield 4.43.

5 per cent. 1933 (tax free) 104.2, Redn. yield 4.33.

5 per cent. 1945/55 (tax free) 108.4, Redn. yield 4.48.

5½ per cent. 1928 (tax free) 107.0, Redn. yield 4.25.

6 per cent. 1926 (tax free) 100.10, Redn. yield 2.22.

6 per cent. 1927 (tax free) 102.0, Redn. yield 4.28.

6 per cent. 1930 (tax free) 106.12, Redn. yield 4.22.

6 per cent. 1931 (tax free) 107.12, Redn. yield 4.30.

6 per cent. 1932 (tax free) 108.14, Redn. yield 4.30.

6½ per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan 113.4, Redn. yield 4.53.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The Share Bazaar has only been open on three occasions during the week and business as a consequence has been restricted. The undertone in mill shares shows some signs of improvement, but prices are only a shade better on balance.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Owing to the few hours during which the market has been open it has not been possible to transact much business in this section.

Railways are steady—Amritsar Pattis changed hands at Rs. 150, Hoshiarpur Doabs were done at Rs. 102, and a few Sialkots at 104½ c. d.

Banks are easier, more especially Imperials which have lost a good number of points at Rs. 1,522½ and Rs. 393¾ x. d., at which rates they are not unattractive. India Banks were done at Rs. 80 c. d. Barodas are quoted at Rs. 83 c. d., and Centrals at Rs. 27¼ c. d.

Cements.—After their sharp rise to Rs. 14½, Bundis are easier at Rs. 14, sellers, with small buyers only. Katni Ordy. touched Rs. 72½, but close somewhat lower at Rs. 68¾. The 1st and 2nd Prefs. are quoted at Rs. 82 and Rs. 68.

New Indias are unchanged at Rs. 20¾ with small business.

Bombay Steam Ord. are steady at Rs. 182½.

Manganese are dull with little doing. C. I. M.'s Rs. 24½ and Shivrajpurs Rs. 42. Russian production is making rapid strides, and should easily exceed one million tons this year.

Alcock Ashdown made Rs. 215, closing easier at Rs. 205 on profit-taking.

Tata Iron and Steel shares are again lower on rumours regarding a hitch in the 2nd Pref. dividend arrears scheme. The Company announce that the matter is still under the consideration of the Directors and that an announcement will shortly be made to the shareholders. We quote:—

Ordy. 26/14 July 20, 28/14 July 14.
Defd. 71/4 July 20, 81/4 Jul 14.
1st Pref. 127½ July 20, 129 July 14.
2nd Pref. 54 July 20, 57½ July 14.

Tata Hydro Group.—The Ord. shares of this group are somewhat lower on the week, as also Tata Power Pref., Tata Hydro and Andhra Valley Pref. however show some improvement. We quote:—

Andhra Valley Ord. Rs. 685 July 20, 705 July 14.

Andhra Valley Pref. Rs. 990 July 20, 985 July 14.

Tata Hydro Ord. Rs. 1,026¼ July 20, 1,031¼ July 14.

Tata Hydro Pref. Rs. 950 July 20, 935 July 14.

Tata Power Ord. Rs. 562½ July 20, 572½ July 14.

Tata Power Pref. Rs. 770 July 20, 785 July 14.

A meeting of the Provincial Moslem League will be held at Patna on the 8th of August. The agenda of business includes, amongst other things, the question of inviting the members of the All-India Moslem League and the election of a member for the senate of the Patna University.—A. P.

A TONIC LAXATIVE FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative medicines often produce bowel action by violent irritation, which sooner or later must prove harmful. Equally prompt action can be obtained by the use of Little Laxaliver Pills, with the advantage that Little Laxaliver Pills never gripe or cause pain. Little Laxaliver Pills have a tonic effect upon the bowels, and although they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they form an excellent remedy for constipation.

MOHURRUM IN SUBURBS.

BANDRA CELEBRATIONS

(From our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, July 23.

The Bandra Taboot procession, which brings the Mohurrum observances to a close, passed off very quietly on Thursday. The large crowds from Bombay and the suburbs were assembled at the Slaughter House, Bandra, where as usual the Taboot procession is formed. Commencing at 3 p.m. the four Taboots in Bandra, two at the Slaughter House belonging to the Bakar Kasab Jamat and the Gai Saheb Jamat, a third at Nawa Pada and the fourth at Bazaar Road along with the were taken out in procession from the Slaughter House and passed through Ghorbunder Road, Hill Road and Bazaar Road, and returned to the Mahim Creek to a place which the Mahomedans named as their Karbala at about 9 p.m. where the immersion took place after sprinkling sea water over them in the presence of thousands of spectators.

AT ANDHERI.

At 2 p.m. precisely, the Andheri Taboot was taken out in procession. It was joined at the Naka by two other Taboots of "Temp" and Irla respectively. All three of them led along the way to the Railway Station and the streets were crowded with people. From the Railway Station the procession returned to the "Talao" at about 8-30 p.m. where the immersion took place in the presence of a huge crowd. The crowd was throughout orderly thus leaving little or no work for the local policemen to maintain peace and order.

MOHURRUM AT BULSAR

(From our Correspondent.)
BULSAR, July 24.

The Mohurrum passed off quite quietly even though till Monday the atmosphere was threatening owing to the mistake of Municipal labourers in injuring a dilapidated platform of an old neglected grave while repairing a roadway. But thanks to the tact and conciliatory efforts of Mr. Mehta, the Mamlatdar a serious fracas was averted and peace and good will restored to the satisfaction of all concernod.

NOU MOSLEM CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, July 20.

The Anjuman Nau-Mussalmanan Sind, Karachi, has decided to hold a "Nau-Moslem Conference" at Karachi on the 18th and 19th September next when leading Mussalmans interested in the "Tabligh" work from Sind and all over India will be invited to attend. It will be the best opportunity for nau-Moslems of the whole province to meet each other. Reception and other committees are being formed. Further particulars regarding Presidentship, etc., will be announced later.

INDIAN POLITICS.

A "C. I. E." ON LIBERALS

Mr. Lajpat Rai writes from London on June 26th to "The People":—

Judging from the lull regarding Indian affairs that characterises the British press and platform and the Parliament, one may well presume that there is no such thing as an Indian problem. News from India is scanty indeed. But the communal riots, and the quarrels amongst the Swarajists are of course duly telegraphed. Nothing else matters. So an Indian journalist, who has recently been honoured with a C. I. E., has tried to arouse interest, in Indian affairs by a funy letter in the "Times". The letter is nothing but a denunciation of the Swarajists; but in effect it is even more damaging to the Liberals and Independents. Says Mr. R. S. Sharma (the new C. I. E.), late of "The Bengalee." "Inactivity, indolence, and unwillingness to sacrifice even a fraction of their time, comfort and money, all combined to reduce the position of Liberals to negligible proportions in the affairs of the country". I wonder how the Liberals will appreciate this compliment to their patriotism. It is much too sweeping a statement to be even partially true. The Indian Liberals are neither inactive nor indolent nor unwilling to sacrifice even a fraction of their time, comfort and money." The trouble lies with their mentality. They are victims of their past. They care too much for tradition and are not prepared to take risks. Any way, Mr. Sharma has been less than just to them. He has suggested a remedy worse than the disease. He swears by a combination of all parties against the Swarajists and he puts in a plea for the "moral support" of the Government to this combination. Says he, "With a little backing and moral support from the Government in India the non-Swarajist party (that is the name Mr. Sharma gives to the suggested combination of Liberals, pseudo-Liberals, Independents and Responsivists) is bound to grow in strength and influence." So that is Mr. Sharma's prescription for the resuscitation of the Liberal Party. Writing to The "Times" he "appeals through its columns for moral support for the non-Swarajist Party, which is now in process of formation". Just visualise a party of Indian Nationalists and patriots winning the elections with the moral support of the Government. I wonder if it ever occurred to Mr. Sharma that on the eve of the General Election he was doing a positive disservice to his party by this appeal. The Swarajists will not, I am afraid, fail to make effective use of this appeal in their election campaign. Verily, one has sometimes to pray for being saved from too gushing a friend.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

ANGLO-INDIAN EFFUSIONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the election meeting of the Congress Party on Wednesday last, was responsible for a great deal of unnecessary noise, your morning contemporary has no business to chuckle over the same and assume an air of superior wisdom, by blaming the "organisers" for the doings of a section of the meeting, and advising them in the fashion of an old lady, devoid of sight and suffering from hysteria.

Look at the ethics and logic of the old dame of Bori Bunder! Here is a sample:—

"Mr. Jamnadas Mehta must have a strangely distorted idea of electioneering if he welcomed the scenes which took place at the first election meeting of Congress candidates in Bombay on Wednesday. His excuse for so doing—that worse scenes are witnessed at election meetings in Great Britain—is sadly lacking both in logic and in outlook. In the first place why should Mr. Mehta or anybody else welcome to India the worst features of election meetings in Great Britain? (Italics mine). What a stupid reasoning is this? Saying first that if Mr. Mehta thought so and so, then something is true. The hypothesis should first be proved. Instead, the old dame proceeds: "His excuse for so doing . . ." We thought the old woman was in doubt, with regard to her data. But no, like Mrs. Partington with her broom, she sweeps clean with the hope of preventing the flood of Congressmen overpowering the 'johukums' of Anglo-Indian choice.

When did Mr. Mehta "welcome" to India the worst features of election meetings in Britain? Or, is it a pure figment of a hysterical brain? Mr. Mehta never welcomed such things. He said that there were worse things happening in Britain. This was necessary, in order to put the audience on their guard, against any Anglo-Indian attack against Congressmen, for the faults of a rowdy section of non-Congressmen.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

An Amreli message of July 25 states:—Breaches in the Gondal Railway between Amreli Ganadka have been repaired and normal service is established. Junagadh State Railway has also resumed normal service, but the Kutiana section beyond Manavadar is still blocked. The Bhavnagar-Upta Bombay Mail is being diverted from the usual route to the Wadhwan route as breaches in that section cannot soon be repaired. —Free Press.

Mr. B.B. Tribhovandas Trivedi performed the opening ceremony of the new building for the Antyaja Shala at Botad.—Free Press.

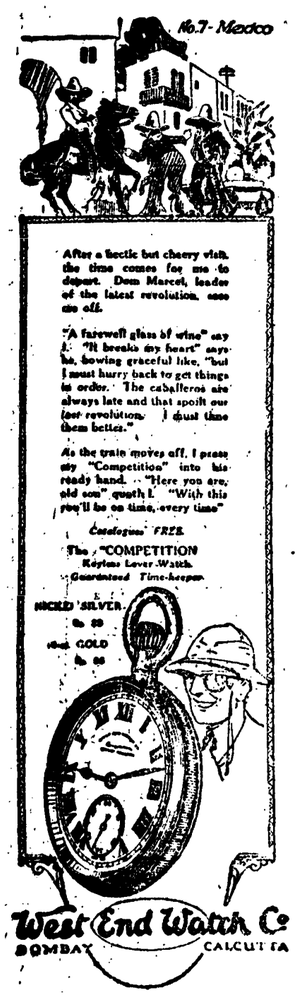
M. Kannan Brothers
Weaving Establishment.
Chowa, CANNANORE.
(Winners of certificates in Indian Exhibitions)
Manufacturers of reliable and up-to-date Cotton, Silk and mercerised, Coatings and Shirtings, Bedsheets, Towels and Dhoties of various kinds and colours
WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS
to represent the Bombay Presidency and Upper provinces. Cash security of Rs. 150/- and previous experience essential.
M. KANNAN,
Manager.

FISHING FISHING
We beg to draw attention of Anglers to our collection of Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks etc. Write for our free price-list.
H. MULLICK'S FISHING TACKLE MANUFACTURING CO.,
90, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

PALM BEACH SUITS, complete Rs. 29/-
SILK SUIT complete Rs. 45/-
WHITE OFFICE SUIT, Rs. 12/-
OFFICE WHITE TROUSERS Rs. 4/-

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017


No.7- Mexico
After a hectic but cheery visit the time comes for me to depart. Dear Marcel, leader of the latest revolution, sees me off.
"A farewell glass of wine" say I. "It breaks my heart" says he, bowing graceful like, "but I must hurry back to get things in order. The cabalteros are always late and that spoilt our last revolution. I must time them better."
As the train moves off, I press my "Competition" into his ready hand. "Here you are, old son" quoth I. "With this you'll be on time, every time"
Catalogue FREE.
The "COMPETITION
Keyless Lever Watch.
Guaranteed Time-keeper.
NICKEL SILVER
GOLD
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Adj. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—2204.

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

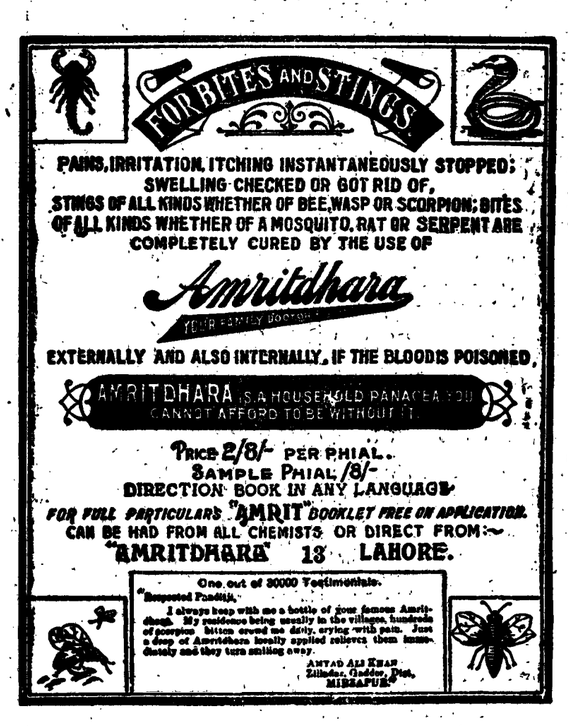
AGRA.—Mr. A N. Takru
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA.—Mr. P K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar
BARODA.—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM.—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR.—Mr. P S Apte.
BROACH.—Mr. H D Gulamhusein.
CAWNPORE.—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI.—Messrs. B K Bros.
DHARWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram, Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA.—Mr. V A Killedar.
GADAG.—Mr. R K Asundi.
GHATKOPER.—Mr. M H Varma.
GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI.—Mr A M Dalvi.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr B V Muthanna
HYDERABAD SIND.—S J Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune and Co.
JALGAON.—Mr. Vishnu Ganu Bhave.
JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P Bhagat
JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH.—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KALYAN.—Mr. M H Varma.
KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P Chauda.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall
KOLHAPUR.—Mr B T Luktuke.
KIRKEE.—Messrs La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Lonavla Co-operative Society
MADRAS.—The Madras News Agency.
NAGPUR.—Mr. D S Maruli.
NASIK.—Mr. B K Mithasagarkar
PRANTY.—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY.—Opp. Vishram Bag.—Messrs. Kolhar & Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs L V Saptarshi.
497, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr D G Mukadam.
SANGLI.—Mr. S A Kulkarni.
SATARA.—Mr. G K Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B V Muthanna.
SIMLA.—Pohumal, Manager, News Agency
SURAT.—Mr. C A Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA.—Mr. M B Deshpande.

ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOKSTALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGIN-BOTHAMS LTD.

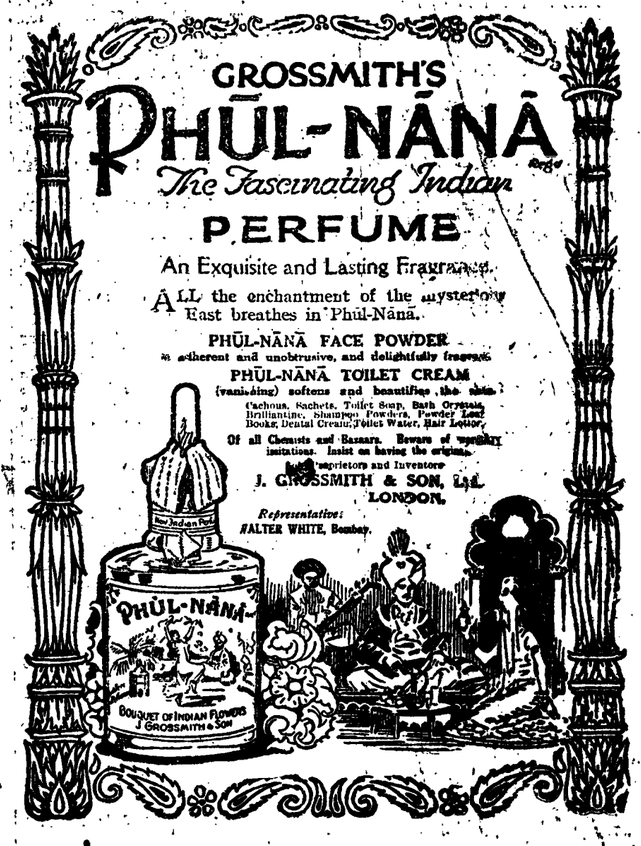
SCISSORS
CIGARETTES

Good, honest cigarettes with a good, honest reputation.

MADE IN ENGLAND


FOR BITES AND STINGS
PAINS, IRRITATION, ITCHING INSTANTANEOUSLY STOPPED; SWELLING CHECKED OR GOT RID OF.
STINGS OF ALL KINDS WHETHER OF BEE, WASP OR SCORPION; BITES OF ALL KINDS WHETHER OF A MOSQUITO, RAT OR SERPENT ARE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE USE OF
Amritdhara
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR
EXTERNALLY AND ALSO INTERNALLY, IF THE BLOOD IS POISONED.
AMRITDHARA IS A HOUSEHOLD PANACEA YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.
PRICE 2/8/- PER PHIAL.
SAMPLE PHIAL /8/-
DIRECTION BOOK IN ANY LANGUAGE
FOR FULL PARTICULARS "AMRIT" BOOKLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM:—
"AMRITDHARA" 13 LAHORE.
One out of 30000 Testimonials.
"Respected Pandit,
I always keep with me a bottle of your famous Amritdhara. My residence being usually in the villages, hundreds of scorpion bitten crowd me daily, crying with pain. Just a drop of Amritdhara locally applied relieves them immediately and they turn smiling away.
AMTAD ALI KHAN
Zilladar, Gaddar, Dist.
MIRZAPUR.

ALL AT SAME PRICE
ZANGI PEN & INK CO MANUFACTURING CO. NAI SARAK, DELHI
ZANGI
REGISTERED
LATEST IMPROVED
FOUNTAIN PEN
Rs. 6-4
ANTI-CRAMP PEN
Never leaks, blots or clogs and always runs smooth. Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Lever Clip As. 6. 1 free ZANGI tablets and ebonite Ink As. 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8.
All Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI ECHO
A Quarterly Magazine Instructive & Interesting
Free
JOIN THE ZANGI CLUB
18-12 — Order to-day. —


GROSSMITH'S
PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME
An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phul-Nana.
PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.
PHUL-NANA TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.
PHUL-NANA
BOUQUET OF INDIAN FLOWERS
J. GROSSMITH & SON

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.